Daily Constitution,
Office 36 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS.

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THE LA GRANGE Reporter concludes that farming is a poor business only when it is confined to raising cotton on borrowed capital. Every inch the truth.

WE are reminded of the approach of the political campaign, by the presentation in the Summerville Gazette of the name of Mr. A. J. King, of Floyd, for senator of the 42d district.

THE Macon Telegraph praises the whole of Mr. Toombs' recent lecture in its city, except the part relating to national politics. That part, it says, was full of "violent, ill-timed and unwise" utterances, that did not awaken the feeblest response from the large number of "representative citizens" present.

MADISON HOME JOURNAL: From personal observation in middle Georgia, and also from the statements of reliable individuals, we believe the present year, under the blessing of God, and the persistent and judicious labors of the people will be crowned with plenty, and the abundant harvests will speedily revive business of all kinds.

THE New York Herald says the Georgian who was cast off by the nineteen-year old blonde for the sixty-four-year old Christiancy, is going to hang around Washington until she becomes a widow and gets her thirds. The Augusta Constitutionalist wants the young man to "rise up." It wants to look on the prospective owner of some of Christiancy's millions.

COL. JONES' lecture before the Georgia historical society upon the life and services of Sergeant William Jasper, is in print. The Macon Telegraph considers it a graceful and interesting contribution to the literary archives of the state, containing as it does, many particulars concerning the career of the gallant subaltern, whose name will ever be associated with the heroic defence of Fort Moultrie, and the disastrous seige of Savannah.

QUITMAN REPORTER: We are glad to see that a good many of the citizens of Quitman and vicinity are preparing to plant large crops of vegetables for the northern and northwestern markets. Some will plant a general variety, whilst others will make a specialty of watermelons. We know of several parties who will plant from five to ten acres each in melons. We think this is a movement in the right direction, and feel confident that the large crops of early vegetables that can be produced in our fertile and semi-tropical region could be made very profitable, and the means of bringing money into the country at the season of the year when it is most needed. We notice that in Thomas and other counties in southern Georgia fruit and vegetable associations are being organized by those who expect to grow vegetables or fruit for market.

COTION—VOLUME IV.—FEBRUARY.

The receipts this month have been 472,000 bales, compared with 383,000 last year, and 483,000 the year before. As large as these figures are it will be remembered by our readers that in our article for December, written two months since, we estimated the receipts for January at 600,000 bales, and for February at 480,000, making the total for the two months 1,080,00 bales. These figures were so large that no one believed them. But the actual fact are 638,000 bales for January and 472,000 for February, total, 1,110,000, only missing it 30,000 bales in two months. We have discovered a very correct way of ascertaining the size of the crop hereafter. First get the crop figures of the Washington Bureau and National Exchange crop reports at New Orleans; then add to each one 500,000 bales and you will have about the true figures. This half a million of bales must be added to the planter's report each year. For it must be understood that the reports are not, as a rule, gathered from the successful farmers, who look upon the bright side; but from the unsuccessful planters, who invariably look upon the dark side.

The receipts up to March 1st—six months of the cotton year—are 3,450,000 bales, compared with the following figures for the same time for seven years, beginning with 1869: 1,681,000, 2,147,000, 2,893,000, 2,232,000, 2,716,000, 2,043,000, 2,934,000. These figures show the actual receipts thus far to be 516,000 bales over last year, and 407,000 more than two years ago.

If the receipts from this time forward are no larger than last year, the crop will be 4,400,000 bales, but if they are as large as two years ago, the crop will turn out 4,627,000 bales. These figures add 50,000 bales more to this crop for overland and southern consumption, as it is generally allowed it will be much larger than last year.

WEATHER.

The weather the past month has averaged 3 degrees cooler than the same time last year. The following is the weather report for six years for two months, January and February:

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Average thermometer	44	47	40	47	48	52
Number of days which rain fell..	10	13	12	9	13	14
Inches of rain fall,	8 23	8.22	15.40	10.	12.52	8.07

We expect a dry April, and complaints from the farmers that the planted seed will not germinate and then a wet May, with loud complaints of too much rain.

ATLANTA MARKET.

	1876	1875	1874
Receipts for 6 months	58 356	57,528	49,010
Shipments	49,643	55,040	45,221
Stock on hand	3,878	2,175	3,965
Price of middling	14	11	13½

About 90 per cent of the total crop has been received at this point up to this date, and the receipts are 4,179 bales less than last year. Our estimate is the receipts here will be about 58,000 bales, compared with 63,150 last year and 55,000 the year before.

The daily receipts at all ports for the week for the past four years are as follows:

	1875	1874	1873	1873
Saturday	11,422	16,496	9,105	7,796
Monday	16,781	26,653	14,651	12,115
Tuesday	10,923	19,244	11,691	8,997
Wednesday	16,405	15,074	8,317	8,317
Thursday	16,745	10,451	7,500	7,500
Friday	14,119	16,023	8,023	8,023
Total	86,395	103,941	59,287	52,748

The Constitution.

VOL. VIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1876 NO. 217

For the Constitution.

KATE HAMILTON;
—OR,—
THE LITTLE WAIF-BELLE.

BY H. K. SHACKLEFORD

CHAPTER VIII.

To the loving, impatient Kate the fast express train seemed but a slow vehicle of travel, so impatient was she to reach the side of her noble foster brother. As she sat by the window of the hurrying train and gazed out upon the beautiful farms, villages and hamlets that seemed whirling by, she thought of the time when this same wounded brother was a little houseless, homeless wanderer in the great metropolis, fiercely struggling for existence, and was her protector and friend, sharing with her every apple or crust he could get. In her heart of hearts she remembered all, and inwardly vowed:

"If I forget thee, thou friend and brother of my childhood, may God forget me at the river of death!"

In Washington she repaired at once to the post commandant and presented a letter from Mr. Allemande, who was well known to the officer. The commandant read the letter and frowned.

"You are a rebel?" he asked after a painful pause.

"No sir," she replied. "I am simply a woman seeking for a wounded brother, to nurse and care for him."

"But he is rebel, is he not?" sneeringly repeated the officer.

"That is his reputation on this side of the Potomac, I believe," she quietly replied, looking the military brute full in the face.

"Yes, and and like brother, like sister," brutally remarked the commandant. "You cannot cross the river on such a mission."

Kate turned ashen white. Here was the first check in her errand of love and mercy, and her heart sank within her.

"My, brother may die for want of my help and presence," she said, her voice trembing with emotion. "I know nothing but my duty to my brother —"

"And the southern confederacy," sneeringly interrupted the officer.

Kate flushed with indignation and quickly retorted.

"My duty to my country does not conflict with honor and truth, sir, which does not seem to be the case with you;" and with that she turned and left the office of the commandment with all the grace and dignity of a queen. Out on the street she pressed her hands against her brow with convulsive emotion.

"Oh what shall I do! Poor Billy!" and burst into tears.

"Pray tell me the cause of your trouble, Miss," said a strong, manly, yet tender voice by her side. "Perhaps I can be of service to you."

Locking up she saw a tall middle aged man in a general's uniform. His gentlemanly appearance reassured her. She quickly related to him the cause of her trouble.

"Colonel Hamilton is an old friend of mine," said the general, "and I will, with pleasure obtain the passport for you."

"Oh, thank you, sir!" she cried, with tears of joy streaming from her eyes. "Heaven will bless you for your kindness, sir."

The kind, fatherly face of the general beamed with a smile of tenderness and serenity.

"Though I am a soldier," he said, "and sometimes lead my army to battle, yet I try to do all in my power to mitigate the horrors of war. We do not make war on women and children. Where did you say your brother was captured?"

"On the Rappahannock."

"Then here is a permit that will take you safely through as far as guards are concerned. I can not answer for the conduct of bad men, though."

"Oh, thank you, sir!" and the great joy that filled her soul caused her to bury her face in her hands and weep. The president and the general were visibly affected.

"The love of woman," whispered Mr. Lincoln to General R——, "is worth more to man than all the kingdoms of earth. I had rather be the object of one true woman's love than be universal king."

"Which does honor to your head and heart, sir," said Kate, who heard the remark. "Happy is the woman whose love drew that tribute from your lips. I will pray God to bless you and yours, sir."

"May God bless us all!" fervently ejaculated the general.

"Amen!" cried the president as Kate and her gallant escort left his presence.

"How will you reach the the camp now, Miss Hamilton?" asked Gen. R—— as they once more reached the street.

"I will go on horseback," she replied.

"I will have to buy one."

"I will save you that trouble," he said. "I have one I will lend you. I am happy to be able to oblige the daughter of my old friend."

"You have been so kind, sir, I hardly know how to thank you."

"Never mind about thanks, my dear young friend," he replied. "I know how you feel and am glad for your sake. Come with me to my hotel and wait there till I can get a lady's saddle for you."

Two hours later Kate crossed the long bridge on a noble charger and with a passport from the president and the dagger and pistol of the wounded confederate soldier whom she had left in the first hospital she ever entered. With a heart full of ceaseless love for her noble foster brother, she bounded southward and was soon lost to view.

(To be continued.)

A HUSBAND EUCHERED.

A Wife of Two Men a Stake at Cards —A Williamsburg Episode.

N. Y. Herald.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, one of the most singular incidents in the history of the matrimonial lottery, took place at No. 154 Johnson avenue, Williamsburg, it being the playing of a game at cards for the possession of a wife by her two living husbands.

The cause of this phenomenal incident, briefly told, are as follows: In the fall of 1871, Louis Lange, a barber, married Annie Hortsmann, of Hudson City, N. J., after a courtship of two weeks. They lived together a very quarrelsome life for a few months, and then, in a fit of passion, he deserted her and went to Chicago. She, being left without means, went home to her parents; but having obtained a situation, returned to Williamsburg. Here she met the groomsman, Clause Doscher, who officiated at her wedding. After waiting two years without hearing from Lange Mrs. Lange married Doscher in 1874. Last week Lange returned to Brooklyn, and, intent on being more happy in the future, sought his wife to make amends for his previous ill treatment and give promises for better treatment in the future. He was horrified to find her the wife of his groomsman, but after considerable self-communion he decided to arrange the affair amicably. So, with a mutual friend who was acquainted with all the parties, he called on her, in the rear of No 154 Johnson avenue. He was made cordially welcome, and after a conversation of some half-hour's duration the men adjourned to the saloon in the front of the building to settle the matter by a game of euchre. The room was a dingy one, the light of one or two kerosene lamps casting only a faint glimmer on the interesting game which was here to decide the fate of a woman, which accompanied and followed by copious draughts of lager. In the earlier part of the game fortune seemed to be in favor of Doscher and he speedily scored nine of ten points necessary to win, but there he stopped and Lange slowly and by "one," scored up to the same figure. The woman as the game progressed left her seat and took a place by the side of her second husband. All those in the room gathered around the table, and as Lange took a trick an audible sigh came from the woman, but as Doscher laid out trump after trump she seemed relieved, and when he had made the winning point she saluted him with a hearty kiss. Lange for a moment seemed angry, but said, "Well, Doscher, old boy, she ain't worth fighting over; here's joy to you with her," and he quaffed a foaming tankard of beer.

The party then commenced drinking and kept it up till midnight, when they parted.

LIST TO THE BELLS.

BY W. P. R.

List the bells!
Evening bells!
From their steeples and their towers,
Ringing in the vesper hours:
Hark their herald-notes down falling.
O'er the busy town are calling—
Come to prayers!
Come to prayers!

List the bells!
Vocal bells!
Like some living things of feeling,
Sense and thought, and soul revealing;
Hark their pleasant voices swelling,
Singing, humming through each dwelling,
Come to prayers!
Come to prayers!

List the bells!
Faithful bells!
Like some anxious spirits crying,
Over all the village flying,
Over homes and hearts unheeding;
Hark their sad and plaintive pleading—
Come to prayers!
Come to prayers!

List the bells!
Angel bells!
God's "good will and peace" revealing,
To the souls of men appealing;
Mercy, hope and gladness bringing,
Of salvation ringing—singing,
Come to prayers!
Come to prayers!

List the bells!
Christ's own bells!
E'en their iron hearts have feeling,
For his cause and kingdom pleading;
Hark, their tones His grace are telling,
And His invitation swelling,
Come to prayers!
Come to prayers!

List the bells!
Solemn bells!
Soon some knell they may be ringing,
Offered grace no longer singing;
Hark, their notes are fleeting—flying,
Like a life that's ebbing—dying!
Come to prayers!
Come to prayers!

List the bells!
Warning bells!
To the soul immortal humming
Undertones of judgment coming;
Prophecies of hell or heaven,
Life eternal lost or given!
Come to prayers!
Come to prayers!

List the bells!
Time's brief bells!
God's evangels praying, preaching
Sighing, sobbing and beseeching;
Do not give them heartless scorning!
Hark, and heed their friendly warning!
Come to prayers!
Come to prayers!

[Barnesville Gazette.

BOWEN AND BEECHER.

Exciting Scene at Parson Halliday's House.

Bowen Confronted with the Examining Committee.

NEW YORK, February 23.—A very exciting and unlooked for denoument of the meeting of H. C. Bowen and the Plymouth church examining committee, took place to-night at Assistant Pastor Halliday's house. The meeting took place on the receipt of the following letter:

BROOKLYN, February 17, 1876.

Mr. H. C. Bowen, Sir:—The examining committee have directed me to say they are acting under express instructions from the church, embraced in the resolutions, a copy of which has been transmitted to you. In the judgment of the committee, there is no ground for your assertion that you are on trial. They are making a preliminary investigation into the insinuations or charges you have made against a fellow member at the church, concerning which you have repeatedly expressed yourself ready to give the facts. These facts they demand. The committee renew their request that you appear at the time and place specified in my letter of the 12th inst, for the purpose therein named.

Respectfully,

S. B. HALLIDAY.

About 8 o'clock Mr. H. C. Bowen, his son Edward and H. E. Bowen and Dr. Ward, publisher of the Independent, entered Mr. Halliday's house, and in about an hour the door was flung open; lights flashed, and loud and angry voices were heard, the cause of which is herewith set down in the words of Mr. H. E. Bowen. Since the receipt of the letter Mr. Bowen has been engaged in preparing his statement for the committee. On entering the room in Mr. Halliday's house, to-night, Mr. Bowen found to his astonishment a company of forty or fifty persons assembled, embracing the members of the committee, the chairman of the council in session, and others. Amodg those present were H. W. Beecher, who sat in a corner of the room behind the door, not in view of Mr. Bowen, his son Henry and Mr. Oliver Johnson, Beecher's son-in-law. Rev. Mr. Scaull, and B F. Tracy. Mr. Bowen being called on for his statement, presented and read it. Previous to presenting his statement Bowen expressed his surprise at such a large audience, and asked for the reason of their presence. He was told that the committee never objected to his bringing his friends there. The idea was that Mr. Bowen had a right to bring any friends he cared to. The only objection was to the reports that the company were with the committee's invitation, and not Beecher's, but, said Mr. Bowen, jr., Beecher is chairman of the committee. To this Mr. Bowen replied that he had no objection, but the responsibility of publicity must rest with them. He came there to present his statement to the examining committee and nobody else; that he should decline to give it to the press, and if it was published it should be by the examining committee and not by him. After Bowen read his statement, continued the narrator, Mr. Litney inquired if he had other facts to give; to which Mr. Bowen said, that is all. This evening, as Mr. Bowen was about leaving, Mr. Blair, a member of the committee, said: "I protest against Mr. Bowen's leaving." Shearman said: "Bowen, you will not be permitted to leave the room." Mr. Bowen stepped toward the door of the front parlor, when Mr. S. V. White jumped up and locked the door, took the key and put it in his pocket, and as he saw Mr. Bowen looking toward the door of the room, Mr. White called out, "lock that other door," and several men jumped toward the it. Every one jumped to his feet. But Mr. Bowen was too quick, and got the back parlor door before several of the crowd got to it. His son, H. E. Bowen, followed, rushed to the door and called for the press, thinking that they were there. Here Mr. H. C. Bowen interposed energetically, thinking there was going to be a row. Mr. H E Bowen continued: My father was in the hall, my brother and Dr Ward were in the parlor, and I got on the stoop outside and called for the press and associated press reporter, and another rushed up, and Mr. Bowen told them of the occurrence.

Mr. Bowen expresses himself very strongly in regard to the treatment he received.

Mr S V White was visited, and his version is substantially this: Mr. Bowen read a statement of 52 pages in which he failed to give the names or dates. It referred to scandals of ten or eleven years ago. After reading a few pages he handed the paper to Dr. Ward; then Bowen stepped toward the door, and Mr. White, desiring to prolong the interview as much as possible, being seated near the door, turned the key, withdrew it from the lock, and put it in his pocket. Bowen stepped back several feet, and surveying the situation, saw a means of exit by the back door, and he darted in that direction, upsetting chairs and other articles of household furniture in his flight, and escaped from the house. Mr. Edward Bowen then pointed out White and said: "I will fix you; you will pay for this." H. E. Bowen then ran to the door, with his dishevelled hair flying about, and shouted to the gentlemen of the press. In response to this cries the reporters of the associated press and the Times came up, and in response to their inquiries Mr. Bowen besought his brother not to make a fool of himself, saying that White had made an ass of himself, and that he (H. E. Bowen) couldn't better the matter by shooting for months a of the press.

GEORGIA'S CHOICE.

Old and New Candidates, With Their Strong and Weak Points Thrown In.

The Contest Becoming Hot.

THE STRONGEST MAN.

Talbotton Standard

But we doubt if Governor Smith has really let himself out at all on this question. We haven't the slighest doubt but he will be our next governor, if he will run, for we believe him to be the strongest man in Georgia for the place.

ON THE UP-GRADE.

Macon Telegraph.

A well informed gentleman who came down from Atlanta Monday night, says Hardeman stock has advanced in that market during the past two weeks. The gentleman gives it as his opinion that Col. Hardeman is stronger in north Georgia than any other man.

QUITMAN'S CHOICE

Cuthbert Appeal.

Some of the newspapers seem to think Colquitt is the coming man for governor. We are not so over particular, but Smith seems to sound better, and we have no hesitancy in saying that he will poll the largest vote of any in Quitman county.

MORE CANDIDATES WANTED,

Jonesboro News.

From the best information we can get, there were not at last accounts, more than one hundred and forty-seven candidates for governor in the state of Georgia, who feel certain of being elected. Considering the hardness of the times and the desirableness of the position, the backwardness of those, who are competent to fill the gubernatorial chair, is a little remarkable.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

Dawson Journal.

The gubernatorial contest is waxing hot. Colquitt seems to be ahead, but Hardeman is still in the field and will remain until the action of the nominating convention is declared. Gartrell seems to be gaining friends every day, and may yet surprise the people by presenting a formidable rank of admirers. Ex-mayor James has a few friends yet, though they are far between. Smith is not entirely forgotten, and it has been sensibly remarked that the abuse which has been heaped upon him is doing him good.

CARROLL'S LAUREATE.

R. J. Gaines in the Carroll County Times.

It is no selfish sordid love
That inspires the popular voice,
We shout the name of John H James,
Because he is the people's choice.

It's not heroic fame we need
To make our country good and great;
We want financial skill and sense
That can and will redeem the state.

Then let the people all unite,
Until each man the truth proclaims,
And makes the hills and valleys ring—
Hurrah! hurrah! for John H James!

THE VEIL LIFTED.

Cartersville Express

The nomination of Hon. H. V. Johnson is being quietly discussed all over the state, and there has been but two single reasons why his name has not been thrown to the breeze. The first is the fear that he will not consent to be a candidate, and the second is that it is too early in the canvass to agitate the proposition. These statements we know to be true, and we do not hesitate to say that for more than six months our mind has turned to him as the man who can best unite the democratic party and heal up the dissentions if any exists in the democratic ranks created by the constant and persistent agitation of the claims of less prominent gentlemen who have been made conspicuous in the scramble for the democratic nomination for governor.

PURE BOHEMIANISM.

"Sox" in Augusta Constitutionalist.

The newest feature of the race is that there is a red hot middle Georgia movement to run Herschel V. Johnson. He is said by some to be the strongest man out, and it is also said that he has signified his willingness, though not in so many words, that he will enter the race. By inquiry among those who seem to know, I hear that Mr. Johnson will hardly become a candidate. Colquitt may be properly considered ruled out. The Southern Life insurance company failure put a damper on his best chances. The old Trojan, Smith, holds the winning trump if he runs. But that is the question. You see Smith goes along quietly at his work, looks neither to the right nor left, but goes right ahead, resists the boring out of borers, and at the proper time—in ample season—will define his position. His friends think he will not run for governor again. They hope to give him a higher position, and will. James is still in the field. His strength increases every day, and he will push harder than some people seem to think

SPECULATIVE.

Atlanta Cor. Valdosta Times.

The question who will be the next governor is pretty freely discussed, and forms the theme for much comment and speculation. Colquitt, Smith, Hardeman and James are the most prominent names at present, but there are others who are occasionly mentioned. Colquitt's friends are, if not the more numerous, certainly the most sanguine and persistent. They claim for him that he was a distinguished soldier, and that he is a pierless gentleman, and is in intire accord with the grange movement. The friends of the other candidates while admitting all this, say that he has not the administrative or financial ability needed at the present time, and they suggest that he will hardly explain the failure of the insurance company of which he is president to the satisfaction of the policy holders, and they also say that a man who does not manage his own finances matters with profit, can hardly be expected to manage successfully those of the state, especially when in the complicated condition that they are in just now, caused by the careless, if not criminal conduct of the late treasurer

A COOL CLEAR-HEADED MAN.

"Senex" in Griffin News.

I hear a great deal of talk and see a great many communications in the newspapers in regard to who is to be the next governor. Well, I'll tell you who I think should be the next governor; he is the man, the very identical man, who now occupies the governor's seat, and weals his scepter with so much power, yet so much justice to his people and with so much economy to the state. While there are some able candidates in the field who would, perhaps, make as good a governor as the one we have at present, yet he is a "true and tried old soldier," equal to the task, for proof of which I refer you to his past career as governor. He is a cool, clear-headed man, never rushing headlong into anything without first understanding the merits of the case; but with a cool determination to see that right and justice is done, he takes time to ferret out the guilty parties and administers the law accordingly. Yes, he is the "right man in the right place," which has been proven by his unflinching regard for truth and justice in the past, a guarantee that it will be so in future. Yes, let us have Smith for governor, and we'll have a man who is worthy of the place, and a man of whom the people of Georgia feel justly proud.

THE RACE IN GENERAL.

Atlanta correspondent Dalton Citizen.

Gen. Colquitt's chances for the governorship have been considerably lessened by the failure of the Southern Life insurance company. A statement from Gen. Gordon and himself has been sent to the creditors, but it has failed to prove satisfactory. A large number of people all over the state have been injured by the failure. They feel it bitterly, and while Gen. Colquitt may be perfectly innocent, as long as a suspicion lingers in the minds of the people they will endeavor to defeat his chances for the gubernatorial chair. Those who have been injured by the failure are by no means the only ones who regard his conduct with disfavor; but the same feelings are entertained in other quarters.

Popular opinion in favor of the differ- [illegible]

present, people are not bound by any strong party links, and instead of entering actively into the contest, the majority have only acted hitherto as spectators. Their feelings are at best only lukewarm, and having no particular attachment to any candidate, nor any strong animosities towards others—regarding them in some degree as good men—whatever slight predilection they may feel for any one candidate is easily changed. The slightest thing, either in favor of or against any of the candidates will have an effect on their opinions which will not be easily counteracted. Hence, if the candidates are desirous of preserving their strength, they should be extremely guarded, much more so than will be necessary in three or four months from now, and Gen. Colquitt, in disregarding this fact, has seriously endangered his chances for the governorship.

While Colquitt is losing, Hardeman and Gartrell are gaining strength. With regard to the latter, I do not base what I say on the statemen's of newspapers or anonymous communications, but judging from the tone of the people, the opinions expressed by them in private conversations, and the general aspect of political affairs. I think these are strong reasons for believing that Gen. Gartrell is gaining prominence as well as strength. He has many friends, and, as far as I know, no bitter enemies.

There is no doubt, however, that Gov. Smith is gaining strength and already has more real, hearty support than any other candidate. By all the friends of the other candidates he is regarded the strongest opponent. He still preserves his usual reticence.

GRAVES OF THE BOOTHS.

The Burial Place of the Great Tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth, and the Assassin, John Wilkes Booth.

(Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.)

BALTIMORE, February 14.—A short distance from the entrance to the lovely Greenmount cemetery, at this place, one comes upon a plain marble shaft, standing upon a high pedestal, formed of rough-dressed granite blocks. The eye is arrested by the name of "Booth," in large letters, near the base of the marble column, and at this familiar name one turns to it for closer inspection. The side next to the path bears upon it a bas-relief portrait of Junius Brutus Booth, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Beneath are the following lines:

"Behold the spot where Junius lies;
O, drop a tear where Genius dies.
Of tragedy the mighty chief;
Thy power to please sarna sed belief,
His Jacet—the matchless Booth."

The poetry is a little shaky, but the sentiment will do. Another side of the shaft has cut upon it, "Born May 1st, 1796." On the side opposite is, "Died November 30th, 1852." The remaining side has upon it, "Sacred to the memory of the children of Junius Brutus and Mary Ann Booth: John Wilkes, Frederick, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Henry Byron."

Here, then, lies the brilliant genius who for thirty years delighted our fathers and grandfathers with his marvelous renderings of Richard III, Iago, Sir Giles Overreach, Lear, Shylock and Othello, and whose eccentricities were as famous as his genius. A man of splendid talents, which he but partially improved, his life was a succession of brilliant successes and humiliating failures.

He came to America in 1820, when in the zenith of his fame in England, and thenceforward made his home here. The traditions that have come down to us of this great artist represent him as one whose instant and tremendous concentration of passion in his delineations overwhelmed his audience, and wrought it into such enthusiasm that it partook of the fervor and inspiration, surging through his own veins. He was not lacking in the power to comprehend and portray with marvelous delicacy the exquisitely subtle shades of character that Shakespeare loved to paint, and his impersonations were a delight to the refined scholar as well as the uncultivated backwoodsmen who crowded to his performances.

In person he is described as being of short stature, but bearing the seal of royal dignity and power in every look and action. His face was cast originally in the antique Roman mold; its outline was classic in the highest degree, and many saw in it a strong resemblance to the portraits of Michael Angelo. An admiring biographer says of him:

"No language can do more than recall to those who have seen him in his most vital moods the terrible and beautiful meaning of his look and gesture, or the charm of his massive and resonant voice; for voice, gesture and every fiber of his wonderful organization were subordinated to a genius which laid hold of and expressed, with absolute sincerity, the radical elements of character, and gave play to its minor manifestations with spontaneous freedom and variety of nature."

The bane of this great genius was intoxication. He was absolutely a slave to the demon of alcohol, and whenever the master chose to exert his power Booth yielded, in spite of firm resolves, high pride, strongest pledges to friends, and important business engagements. Despite all this he retained his popularity to the last unabated.

In 1824 he purchased a farm at Bel Air, thirty miles from Baltimore, and lived for a while upon it in a retired and frugal manner, supporting himself and family by selling eggs and milk in Baltimore. Among his other eccentricities was an extreme veneration for animal life; he believed in metempsychosis and devoutly as any Brahmin, would not eat animal food, nor permit it to be used in his family. An eminent clergyman tells an affecting story of being summoned by Booth to his room one night, and on arriving found him in an agony of woe over several hundred pigeons which had been slaughtered at a match that day. Booth asked the clergyman to read the burial service over the slaughtered innocents, which the reverend gentleman declined to do; and then Booth did so himself, in all the pomp of his glorious rhetoric, and delivered a most affecting discourse upon the inhumanity of man to the animals over whom he had been given dominion.

He died of the cholera in 1852, while on the way from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

On two opposite sides of the foot of the monument are newly made graves, covered with a dense matting of growing ivy, which straggles over on the surrounding sod. There are neither head nor foot stones to the graves, pieces of lath at each end doing duty as such. One of these graves has a painful interest for the American people, since in it is laid all that is mortal of the miserable assassin whose murderous hand sacrificed a kind, beneficent ruler, and plunged a nation in sorrow. There lie moldering the bones of John Wilkes Booth, the recreant, renegade son of the great actor, brought hither to quietly slumber with those of a father and family whose name he did his best to cover with ignominy for all time. How great the brotherly charity that thus sought out in his dishonored grave the body of him whose whole life was shame to his noble name, and gave it decent burial among kindred.

The story of Wilkes Booth's assassination of Lincoln is a painful, vivid recollection to the American people, and none of them will ever forget the keen pang that rent their hearts at the intelligence that the president, serenely calm in the conviction that his great task had at last been accomplished, was brutally murdered while sitting in the midst of family and friends, by one whose sole end was to achieve for himself an enduring notoriety, like that of the youth who burned the temple of Ephesus. Then came the swift pursuit of the assassin. Twenty miles south of Fredericksburg, he was overtaken and brought to bay in a barn, which is fired to drive him out, and Lieutenion Corbett, a sergeant in the pursuing squad, ends the story by putting a carbine bullet through the wretch's brain. The dead body was brought back to Washington, and, after identification, buried in the [illegible] grounds of the government prison, where it lay [illegible] years, when it was given [illegible] remains, which he had done and [illegible] buried [illegible] secretly, at once [illegible] Booth's grave.

MINNIE HAUCK.

Gossip of the Capital—Theatrical Notes, Fashions, etc.

The Constitution's Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1876.

Tom has been begging me for some time past to write a letter to THE CONSTITUTION, but it is so long since I have written for the newspapers that I feel as if I had quite forgotten how. Then, I have been through so much gayety of one kind and other that I don't know what to tell you. Should it be of the theatres or of the party going, or of doings of the capital? Well suppose I write whatever comes into my head, and if it don't suit I won't write you another letter—not even a single solitary one. But I feel as if I must write this once, if only to help Tom, who has been fearfully busy of late and who is really tired out. I must tell you

THE DELIGHTFUL WEATHER

we have had here this season. I had anticipated, and had dreaded cold weather, and had desired to go to Florida for the winter, but as I could not go to Florida, Florida has come to me. We have had all the warmth and sunshine of tropical winter, and such a profusion of oranges I never saw out of the lands where they grow. Piles of them meet your gaze in every direction, and they are peddled about the streets by the wagon load at 15 to 20 cents a dozen. Bananas, too, are quite plentiful, and the grass is green in the public squares where the little English sparrows chirp merrily all day; the buds are swelling on the trees, and half the time one can sit at an open window. We have had little or no use for our furs this winter, and one frequently sees a complete spring toilet on the avenue. The avenue, of course, you know, is Pennsylvania avenue, our favorite promenade and the great mart for fashionable shopping. When we want to be very economical and get real bargains we go on Seventh street; but we never confess this to our friends. We always say we bought this or that at Perry's, Shuster's, or Hafty & Taylor's. Bless you there's no harm in that. Our friends don't believe us; they know we bought the articles on Seventh street, because they've been there themselves, but it makes us feel grand to say so! Don't you think fibs of this kind excusable?

CLARA MORRIS.

You will hardly believe it, but I went to see Clara Morris the other night for the first time. The play was Camille, which I had not seen for a long time, and though the role is not altogether suited to Miss Morris, she is certainly a wonderful actress, as well as very handsome woman. The death scene was painfully realistic, and effected many of the audience to tears. Even Tom, admitted to having a very uncomfortable feeling in his throat, and I noticed that once he turned his head away from the stage. The theater was crowded every night during the week, and it was, I believe, the most successful engagement of the season. We are all in hopes Miss Morris will return to us once more before the heat of summer comes to drive us out of town and to close the theater doors. We have had two visits from Clara Louise Kellogg, who has a secure hold in the favor of Washington audiences and who is pitted as our american prima donna deserves to be.

"THE HOUSE KEEPER."

Now I am going to write a puff; but with the best of motives, that of desiring to benefit the lady readers of THE CONSTITUTION, and particularly those who are keeping use, or expect to, for I have not forgotten that this is leap year. There is an excellent magazine published in New York and called "the House-Keeper, a journal of domestic economy." I can't begin to enumerate all the interesting, useful and reliable things it contains, but I am sure that a single number is worth to any family more than the price of a year's subscription, which is two dollars. But that is not all. Bless you, no. The publishers send to you on receipt of your subscription, and free of charge, a box of family necessities comprising sapolio, hand sapolio, satin gloss starch, improved corn starch, best blacking, French bluing, stove polish, graphite pearl, dessicated cocoanut, royal baking powder, royal celery salt, king soap, crushed white wheat, Spaulding's prepared glue, gold medal washing crystal and prepared rice flour. These goods are the same as sold at the stores, and every package is of the best quality and full size, and amount in value to $206. Now how do you suppose this is done? Why, it appears that the manufacturers of these articles give them to the publishers of the magazine, and require them to send them to their subscribers free of charge, which they do to all points east of the Mississippi river. I have seen the magazine, and several friends of mine have subscribed and received the premium box, and were delighted with it. Now if my lady readers will send a P. O. order for $3 to Charles F. Wingate & Co, 69 Duane street, New York city, they will receive $206 worth of household articles and an excellent monthly magazine for one year. Try it.

THE FASHIONS.

I really don't know that I can tell you anything about the fashions, for I am not an authority like Jennie June, whose letters are always eagerly looked for. Besides, here in Washington, there are no prevailing styles. We have all styles, for this is a real cosmopolitan city, and you meet now a Fifth avenue toilet, then a Baltimore belle, then an outre westerner or a graceful southerner, and here and there a country cousin, who, on the arm of her "young man," is seen striped —— no matter. As ever,

MINNIE HAUCK.

A smart young man at Wilmington, N. C., who recently enjoyed the felicity of an interview with Maggie Mitchell, made a rash attempt to arrive at her age and ascertain the same by asking her how long she had been on the stage. "Ever since I can remember," said Maggie, and the youth became suddenly conscious of a pain in his ear

Daily Constitution

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ATLANTA:

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES FALLING BAROMETER, INCREASING SOUTHERLY WINDS, WARMER AND CLOUDY WEATHER, WITH LOCAL RAINS.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 114 and closed at 113¾.

LOW MIDDLINGS close in New York yesterday at 11 15-16. Liverpool 6 3-16.

GOV. COKE, of Texas, lost five thousand dollars in Waco's recent blaze.

THE conservative republicans have a large working majority in both houses of the new French assembly. President MacMahon will have to conform his policy to that of the majority in the two houses during the rest of his term.

IN our clippings from the press, for our gubernatorial column, a very strong editorial of the Thomaston Herald in advocacy of Gov. Smith for re-election, has eluded us. Hence its non-appearance in the proper column.

WHEN the hotel accommodations are exhausted at St. Louis, a jealous Chicago paper says the delegates will have to sleep on the big bridge, paying toll each way, and wondering what the committee were thinking of to select such a place for the convention.

THE prospect of an agreement by all the caucus committee upon a currency plan is not very favorable, but the signs are multiplying that a majority of them will agree to report a bill for the unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

THE radical papers are trying to fan into new life the passions of the war by paragraphs something like the following taken from the Washington Chronicle:

Ex-Senator Hill, of Georgia, was in the senate chamber yesterday, and was very cordially received by his former colleagues.

GEN. PHIL. COOK surely accepts the results of the war, for he presented last week the petition of Charles L. Brada well, a free man of color, resident at Savannah, for pay for four bales of cotton taken by the United States authorities under orders issued by Gen. Sherman in 1865.

THE Ohio legislature authorized the city of Cincinnati to add six millions to its former investment of ten millions in the southern railroad, provided a majority of the people of the city so vote in a special election to be held within twenty days. The loan will probably be voted, and the new road pushed to completion as speedily as possible.

THE clerkship of the ways and means committee, a place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hambleton, has been given to Mr. Henry Talbot, of Watertown, Illinois. He was attending Cambridge law school when the clerkship of the committee became vacant, and left his studies at the request of Mr. Morrison to take the place. He is too young to have children.

THE New York Tribune says the mints on the Pacific coast have been heavily engaged in coining silver for this purpose for some time past, and that the necessary orders will be issued to the sub-treasuries within a fortnight to begin redemption. It is understood that the currency of the denominations of 10 to 25 cents will be the first redeemed, and that the orders will embrace $10,000,000 as a starting point.

THE canvass in New Hampshire will begin actively next week. The republicans have invited, and expect to have as speakers, Senator Oglesby, of Illinois; ex-Congressman Burrows, of Michigan; Messrs. Hale and Frye, of Maine; Garfield, and a number of others. Governor Morton has also been invited. The legislature, which is in doubt, is the great object of contention, as there is to be a senator elected in place of Mr. Cragin.

HEREAFTER when kings, princis, lords and the like come to this land of freedom, to shoot the bounding buffalo, they will have to get permission of congress. The house has passed a bill to prohibit the killing of female buffaloes under any condition, and of bulls except for market or for immediate use in the territories. The bill as presented reads: "Any white man who shall," etc., its advocates asserting that the Indians never wantonly destroy them.

THE EVIDENCE.

We continue the publication of the evidence before the investigating committee of the legislature, and this morning give the testimony of ex-Governor Brown. It minutely details his operations in the expenditure of moneys for protecting the rights and interests of the Lessees.

The names of persons and papers to whom money was paid, and the amounts paid, are set forth.

It will be seen that Governor Brown swears directly and positively that he made no contract with the CONSTITUTION (or any other paper) for its editorial control, and that the money was paid solely the publication of communications, for letters, reprints and articles in advocacy of the case. THE CONSTITUTION published a great mass of such and charged full prices. Every journal in the land charges for the insertion of such matter, and we shall gladly avail ourselves of any opportunity to swell the income of THE CONSTITUTION by receipts from payments for the use of our space. We repeat the assertion heretofore made that no man, set of men, company or corporation shall advocate, through our columns, personal interests, without paying, and paying well, for the same. If every newspaper would rigidly conform to the rule of forcing payment for original matter intended to advance personal interests or enterprises, there would be less bankruptcy in the journalistic profession. The newspaper is too often deadheaded—more often than any other institution. The journalist's duty is to publish news, and teach the people, but in so doing he has to live, and he cannot live if his columns are made the common property of all seeking to use them. Let the press protect itself—THE CONSTITUTION certainly will, by demanding and enforcing full payment for the rest and use of its space.

Every line of the testimony having thus proven that no contract was ever made touching the editorial conduct of THE CONSTITUTION — every witness swearing the fact—and that the sum demanded and received by us was solely for the use of space in the publication of matter furnished by the lessees or their friends, we drop this branch of the subject.

On Tuesday the evidence will be concluded, and some of the live'est, spiciest reading will be furnished.

PRESIDENTIAL FIGURES.

The Boston Journal's famous "Six Spectators" have been making presidential figures again; but as they are republicans and partizans of the gentleman from Maine, their sums total are becoming monotonous. They invariably cypher the republican party ahead of its rival, and Mr. Blaine ahead of all other aspirants. At present they give the republicans 136, and the democrats 80 electoral votes, leaving 153 as doubtful. As between Blaine and Hendricks, they make the former an easy winner, 237 to 132. Three southern states, together with New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, are transferred without a blush to the Blaine column. Such figures are valueless.

What are the facts? It is well to know them, or rather to seek to know them. Our action in the choice of delegates to the national convention should be shaped by a careful study of the coming contest. The tables that follow will not, we think, be questioned by any intelligent man, no matter what his party affiliations may be. The republicans are reasonably sure of the following states:

Colorado	3	Illinois	21
Iowa	11	Kansas	5
Maine	7	Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11	Minnesota	5
Nebraska	2	Nevada	3
Pennsylvania	29	Oregon	3
South Carolina	7	Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5		
Total			130

The democrats are equally sure—this is the extreme of caution—of the following states:

Alabama	10	Arkansas	6
Delaware	3	Florida	4
Georgia	11	Louisiana	8
Kentucky	13	Mississippi	8
Maryland	8	Tennessee	12
Missouri	15	Virginia	11
Texas	8	West Virginia	3
North Carolina	10		
Total			131

Leaving the following states in doubt:

California	6	Connecticut	6
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	15
New Jersey	9	Ohio	22
Wisconsin	10	New York	35
Total			108

One hundred and eighty-five electoral votes must by secured to elect a president. The southern votes added to Indiana's fifteen, would leave but forty-nine to be gained in the remaining seven doubtful states to secure the requisite number. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut would furnish these. Ohio, California, Connecticut and New Jersey would be sufficient, and so would Ohio, California and Wisconsin. In any event the battle will be lost or won in the October elections of Ohio and Indiana. If we carry both of those states in October, an easy victory is assured; if we lose both, we need not shut our eyes to the sad conclusion that will surely follow. If Indiana should go democratic and Ohio republican, the contest would be close, bitter and exceedingly doubtful, with the chances against us. Ohio and Indiana are therefore the battle grounds of the presidential struggle, and the sooner this fact is acknowledged the fewer the mistakes in the selection of national delegates.

LAMAR'S COTTON.

This interesting Georgia case was argued in the United States supreme court last week. The case is defended by the United States, although the defendants of record are private individuals. The attorney general presented the government view, and Mr. E. N. Dickerson and Mr. George Ticknor Curtis appeared for the executor of Mr. Lamar. The New York World of the 23d inst. contains the full argument of Mr. Curtis, which fills five or six columns. The World presented it on account of the interesting constitutional questions involved.

The facts of this important case are these: On the 9th of January, 1865, the late G. B Lamar, a citizen and resident of Georgia, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, under the president's proclamation of December 8, 1863, which offered a "full pardon," "with full restitution of all rights of property," to all persons who had previously adhered to the rebellion, on their taking that oath. At the time of taking the oath Lamar, had 1,800 bales of cotton stored in his own name in certain cotton warehouses in the town of Thomasville, Ga., in which there was also a smaller quantity of cotton belonging to the states of Georgia and North Carolina. On the 19th of June, 1865, Colonel Kimball, at the head of a small body of United States troops arrived at Thomasville. There were no armed hostilities at that place but everything was peaceable and quiet, and by previous proclamations of the president all restrictions upon trade and intercourse—national, domestic and coastwise—had been removed from the whole territory east of the Mississippi. Colonel Kimball in order to prevent the contents of the warehouses from being removed, posted guards at those buildings. Things remained in this state until the 15th of August, 1865, when A. G. Browne, a special agent of the treasury department, came to Thomasville, took possession of Lamar's cotton, with that which belonged to the states of Georgia and North Carolina, caused the whole to be transported to Savannah and shipped to New York, where it was sold by the United States cotton agent, and the proceeds paid into the treasury. November 7th, 1871, Lamar brought an action against Browne and two other persons, who were concerned in taking and removing the cotton, in the circuit court of the United States for Massachusetts district, to recover the value of his 1,800 bales. The judge who presided at the trial having ruled that the action could not be maintained, the case was brought to the supreme court on appeal from that ruling.

THE SOUTHERN FESTIVALS.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean having temporarily exhausted all other means for firing the northern heart, sails into Mardi Gras. It accuses our cities of extravagance—in other words, of wasting the money that the reconstructionists did not steal. It has the temerity to even ridicule the King of the festivals, who, it says, "is a grocery keeper in Mobile, a haberdasher in Memphis, a wine-dealer in New Orleans, a livery stable keeper in Atlanta, a young man about town in Selma." His cousin Comus is no better. The sportive young men who appear in the representations have not the remotest idea "what it is all about until they are told by the hired man who gets up the show." The true seat of mythology, ancient history, poetry, etc., is not in the south, but in—Chicago. This is the legitimate inference of the Inter-Ocean's labored editorial effort to ridicule the festivals. The show goes on however, and all the Suckers who have journeyed into the land of cotton will behold "the native southern in his favorite role of a reviler."

The festivals seem to be a waste of money. But are they in fact? Is there not deep down in the heart of all—yes, all—odd fancies and follies that demand expression? that will have it in one form or another? We believe there are. We believe the sternest man will admit—to himself, that there should periodically be an outlet for prankishness. If these humors find vent in innocent mischief, such as the King of Mardis will inaugurate in nearly every southern city this week, they surely will not seek the [illegible] cent and more costly ways known to men. Experience proves this. The sports of Mardi Gras are founded in a knowledge of the human heart. The whole town joins in the holiday. The effect on the youngsters is especially happy. It takes them six months to prepare for the comic tournament, and when it comes it satisfies their mischevious desires for six months to come. We are and they are therefore gainers by the day's license. This is the philosophy of Mardi Gras. Let the Inter-Ocean snarl and stay away, while all who can haste to the festivals. For Mardi Gras comes but once a year.

A SIMPLE ruling of the postoffice department deprives the public of an important postal facility. It has been the practice, and we suppose it sprung from a precise rule of the department or statute, that a letter not reaching the person addressed by one delivery could be remailed to a new address, without additional postage. This was taking a good deal of trouble on the part of the government for nothing to be sure, and the practice may have been unreasonable—but practice it has become. The department at Washington now informs Postmaster Tobey, of Boston, that a letter once delivered cannot be remailed without another stamp.

ANY observing man, says the Vicksburg Herald, "must see that the drift of feeling is against the democratic party at the north, and that we of the south can strengthen the hands of our northern friends none too early to save the presidential election. Let the southern democrats ask but one plank in the platform; full equality in the union, and the right to govern our states unmolested by the central government; and then pledge their whole support to any men who suit our northern friends."

No intelligent man can do without a paper this year of gubernational and presidential elections. While we are getting more new subscriptions than ever before, we urge upon our friends to aid us in still spreading our circulation until THE CONSTITUTION is in every respectable household in Georgia.

FACT AND COMMENT

ON the morning of the 27 h of June, 1876, the sun will rise in St. Louis.

IT is said that the Hon. John Morrissey is a stockholder in the New York Sun.

SENATOR SAMUD BRUCE hasn't been invited to dine at the white house, and he is not happy.

THE last seen of Don Carlos and his "army" the two were in a one-horse wagon enroute for France.

IN the democratic national committee on Tuesday Governor Walker, of Virginia, sat as proxy for Nevada.

THE only way to prevent a third-party movement in this country is for the democrats to occupy the open greenback field—New Haven Union.

THE clause of the Indiana republican platform which relates to the Beecher scandal has not yet reached us by telegraph It is expected soon by mail.

THE New York World has been more radical in its "hard-money" advocacy than it speaks of the editor of the greenback Cincinnati Enquirer as a "murderous Malay."

THE New Jersey house has passed resolutions instructing the congressmen from that state to vote against all railroad subsidies, meaning particularly Tom Scott's Texas Pacific bill.

NOTING that Mr. Orth intends resigning the Austrian mission, the Springfield Republican suggests that the president appoint Gen. Babcock to the position, and hereby "vindicate" him.

IT is reported in Mississippi that Governor Ames has engaged ex-Senator Matt Carpenter and ex-Congressman Voorhees, of Indiana, as his counsel in case he is impeached.

THE visit of Wales to India must have been for the purpose of replenishing his private purse. He has already sent home a ship load of presents.

THE secretary of the treasury has become a more important office in our government than the president, and Grant sings sadly: "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these: 'I can't oust Ben.'"

HENDRICKS' stock rises considerably with the selection of St. Louis as the place of holding the convention. Nearly all the democrats in this part of the political vineyard are for Hendricks.—St. Louis Globe.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG writes from the south that the political education of the negroes at present embraces but one sentiment and one fact. The sentiment is Lincoln; the fact is Grant. Judging from some evidence we thought it was Bacon.

WHO speaks for the republican party on the currency—Blaine or Kelley? Indiana is on Kelley's soft money side, and Mr. Blaine is left blooming alone in his hard money glory.

THE following is said to be from an unsmoked leaf of Havana in possession of Mr Grant:

'Tis Bristow sounds the knell of parting day;
The lowly deacon slowly bends his knee,
Poor Babcock, restless plods the weary way,
And leaves this third term to another man than me.

THE national banks on December 7 had but $17,000,000 in coin, and the government but $10,000,000 over and above its coin certificates. We are thus in a splendid condition to resume the payment in coin of $700,000,000 of paper.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, republican candidate for governor of Illinois, is about 52 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and a lawyer by profession, though much in political life for the last thirty years, ten years of which were spent in congress. He studied law with Thad Stevens, at Lancaster, Pa.

SHARON, the Nevada silver mine senator, is firmly persuaded that the right thing to do is to "let $400,000,000 of outstanding greenbacks be at once redeemed in silver," the market price of silver is getting disgustingly low. There would be a handsome advance in mining stock if the senator's advice were taken.

DURING the present Emperor Alexander's reign of twenty years Russia has gained 86,347 square miles of territory, 22,546,000 in population, and 293,000,000 roubles in revenue, and the public debt has been reduced 59,000,000 roubles. A rouble is about 75 cents.

THE Chinese navy is a melancholy collection of vessels, many of them old hulks, and likes organization and efficiency. It is divided into three separate fleets, each of which is under the exclusive control of the authorities of the provinces to which they are respectively assigned.

THE stock-jobbing, artisan presses of the northern republican party would be willing even to hazard another civil conflict to perpetuate party control. They would prefer a frightful religious war to being deprived of the offices and patronage of the government, including perquisites and steange.—Nashville American.

THE main feature of Senator Christian's bill regarding elections in Utah is a restriction of the elective franchise to male citizens of over twenty-one years of age who have not violated the United States law of July 1, 1861, by commencing the practice of polygamy subsequent to that date. The bill also requires the use at all elections of unmarked ballots of uniform size and appearance.

A STATESMAN once went out to a southern forest, and lying down beneath an umbrageous oak, placed his carpet bag under his head and fell asleep. It chanced that an acorn fell from a bough of the oak and struck the slumberer in the eye. Instead of discovering the theory of gravitation, he at once fled to the nearest town, telegraphed to Washington for troops, and was elected to the senate. Moral—Great folks from little acorns grow.—World fables.

THE EVIDENCE.

The Bribery Charges Against the State Road Lessees.

The Testimony Before the Investigation Committee of the Legislature.

The Facts as Developed Under Oath.

What Money was Expended by the Lessees—How Much and to Whom Paid.

Ex-Governor Brown on the Stand.

Unanimous Finding of the Legislature that the Charges are Unfounded.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.]

Testimony in the Investigation by a Joint Special Committee of the General Assembly of Georgia, February 10th, 1876, as Reported for the Committee by Sam. W. Small, Stenographic Reporter of the THE CONSTITUTION.

Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN sworn:

Examined by Mr. McDaniel, chairman.

Q—Do you remember at what time the legislature of 1871 appointed a committee to investigate the State road lease?

A—No, sir, I do not remember the exact time of the appointment of the committee. I think it was at the session of 1872 that the committee was appointed.

Q—You remember the time the committee met and held its session?

A—Yes, sir; I recollect the fact that it met and held its sessions. I suppose you can get the time from the printed record of its labors better than from memory. The resolution making the first lease passed August 26, 1872, as I recollect it, and I think I do so correctly.

Q—Did you lease company at any meeting, regular or informal ever take any action to provide for the passage of the resolution through the legislature to confirm the lease?

A—There was no action taken in advance, by the company, as I recollect, with a view to any general action by the general assembly to confirm the lease. There was conversation between ourselves with reference to the attacks that were being made upon us. A committee was appointed, by a meeting of which I was one, to wait upon Judge King and Mr. Benj. H. Hill, and our duties were to look after the interest of the lease and negotiate with the legislature, or any committee of that body, with reference to remodelling the inventory or other matters coming up under the lease. We represented the interests of the lessees before the legislature and the courts, too, if necessary.

Q—Is there a record of that resolution?

A—Yes, sir; I can furnish you a copy of the resolution. This is the resolution passed April 17, 1872, under which we acted.

RESOLUTION.

"On motion, it was

"Resolved, That the president of this company appoint two members, who, with himself as chairman, shall constitute a committee vested with authority to represent this company with full power to confer, negotiate and agree with the general assembly of the state, or with any committee thereof touching any matter of controversy with the state concerning the bond given, or to be given, the inventory taken, or to be taken, and the tenure of the lease to this company of the Western & Atlantic railroad, and its property and appurtenant, and that the president be authorized and instructed to call a meeting of the company at any time, to act upon the suggestions of the committee." "April 17, 1872."

Q—That is all the action ever had by the company in this matter?

A—In looking over the records this morning I found this resolution, which from its broad terms I deemed sufficient, and from the length of time since them I do not remember whether there was any other action taken. If there was any other it is doubtless in the records of the former investigation.

Q—Dr. DuBose read from the printed record of the previous investigation a resolution placing $50,000 at the disposal of the president "for the legitimate purposes of the road."

That was a resolution passed at one of the first meetings held after the lease was made. That was an amount needed to start the road to running at that time. That was not the resolution under which we were acting at the time of the defence of the lease before the legislature.

Q—(By Mr. DuBose.) I see some asterisks marked in where some portions may have been left out. I ask you if this is all the resolution which is here printed?

A—All that refers to that subject.

Q—(By Mr. McDaniel, chairman.) Had all that sum, $50,000, been needed before the lease committee had its meetings?

A—Yes, sir; if you look at the other resolution upon the subject you will find that it was probably a year or more before that time. The objects for which that money was spent were gone into in that investigation. It is the same fund that is referred to in the resolution spent in any shape or form during the action upon the resolution about the lease. After the lease was attacked this committee of directors was raised.

Q—Was any money ever expended by you or others of the company, under the resolution you have just read?

A—Yes, sir, there was, and if you will allow me, probably I could go into the matter and give the facts in a narrative form better than they could be gotten at by questions from the committee.

(By Mr. DuBose.)—Please state all the facts about the money used during the investigation before the legislature, where it went to, and, if to lawyers, what lawyers, and the specific amounts?

A—As near as I well know the amount of the contract and to have my protest recorded upon it. When the legislature met it took cognizance of the matter and appointed a committee to investigate the charges. Seeing the activity of the other side, and the numerous charges which were being made about the lease, with a view to influence public opinion against us, we felt that it was due to our charters, as citizens, and to our interests in this matter, to try and counter-act these things and to show the honesty, fairness, and justice of the lease. At a meeting of the company this question was referred to me. The bitterness and unfairness of the attacks upon us, mentioned, and after some consultation, a resolution was passed, (which has been read here) appointing myself, Judge King, and Mr. Hill as a committee to look after and protect the interests of the company in the matter. Judge King being old and seldom meeting with us, except possibly once a year, he never met with the committee, and so, took no part in this transaction. Mr. Hill and myself being a majority of the committee conferred frequently, and decided upon the policy to be pursued in the defence we proposed to make. He left it to me, in the main, the financial part of the matters and he took upon himself the part of writing the replies to the articles in which we were attacked, and as those attacks were able and very bitter, he replied to them through the same medium used to make them, and that is through the press. And we soon found out that we would have to incur some expense in doing this.

Q—(By Mr. McDaniels, Chairman. Were those articles over his own name?

A—Yes, sir. We soon found out that we could not get a fair hearing before the public on the merits of the transaction without the use of the columns of certain leading newspapers, and we found, generally, that these gentlemen of the press seemed to think it nothing but fair that they should have pay for the use of their columns. At least they showed no disposition to do it for nothing. As is usual when large interests are before the general assembly, editors who admit communications into their columns generally charge for them. We thought it best to be heard before the public and to have our case fully discussed as to show its fairness and justice. This we could not do except through the newspapers. At the time it was thought better to purchase a paper and have it as our own organ. We spoke to the representative of Mr. Stephens. I do not remember now whether it was Mr. Echols or Mr. Smith, but he, after conferring with Mr. Stephens, did not encourage us with the idea of our being able to buy it at the price we indicated, which, I think, was about $30,000. We then asked him about publishing our articles in his paper, The Sun, and he said he would have to submit the matter to Mr. Stephens. We saw him again, and, to the best of my recollection, he said that he had seen or heard from Mr. Stephens, who said he thought there was nothing improper in allowing either party to state matters about this lease, provided they paid for it, and he opened the columns to us with the understanding that both sides were to pay for what they published. We published a good many articles in the Sun, concerning the fairness and justice of the lease, and some in reply to assaults made upon the company. I understood that we were to have the use of the columns so long as the articles were written in a dignified, decorous and argumentative style. I paid them a sum of money—my recollection is, several hundred dollars.

I then approached Mr. Hemphill in reference to The Constitution. At that time Col. Avery, who was the editor, was writing editorials in the paper upon a line of defence for the lease. Something was said to Mr. Hemphill upon this point, but he said he left these matters entirely to the editor, who did as he thought best. I then spoke to him about getting the use of his columns for our publications, and suggested the idea of his giving us the exclusive use, as the editorial course of the paper was with us. This, Mr. Hemphill said, he would not do, as he wished to make all the money he could out of the other side. He said he was getting, I think, 25 cents or 50 cents per line out of the other side for the publication of their articles. I did not know how long this matter was going to last and how much we would have to put in concerning it, so I said to him that I would rather make a lumping trade with him for publishing our matter, whether original or clipped from other papers. I finally agreed to pay him $5,000, he reserving the right to the editorial columns and to receive and publish communications from the other side.

I then spoke to Mr. Hill about other sections of the state, and we agreed that we ought to be heard in other parts of the state in the same way and for the same purpose. Money was paid to other journals in the state, but as these charges are made upon THE CONSTITUTION, I do not deem it necessary to mention those other journals, as they, probably, did not expect at the time that it would ever be done. The state, in this connection with the lease, by agreement between them and the committee, except as to the compensation for publishing the articles necessary to the defence before the public, and which were furnished by us.

Q—(By Mr. Smith)—The money was paid to the newspapers?

A—Yes, sir. Nothing was ever said in these transactions about the legislature. I state distinctly that they were not to lobby or have anything to do with the legislature, but only to allow us the use of their columns for the purpose of answering the articles against us, and articles by us.

Q—(By Mr. McDaniel, Chairman.) Go on, Governor, and state to whom you paid any sums of money.

A—It is the decision of the committee that I shall name the several journals, is it?

Q—It will not be published except by authority of the committee.

A—I have already stated that we paid $5,000 to the Constitution. We paid it more than any of the others, because it was located at the capital, and we thought it would exert more influence in enlightening popular opinion and give the case more weight in our favor.

We paid to the Savannah Morning News, a newspaper published at Savannah, the same sum, $5,000.

To the Sun, Dr. Blake, who was owning a [illegible] paper, was paid $2,500.

To the Augusta Chronicle, which was supposed to have some influence in its vicinity, the sum of $250.

The next item was not a matter strictly of newspaper purchase. Indeed the newspaper itself was running on our side at the time, but this money was paid to the gentleman representing it, partly as an attorney and partly on account of his connection with the newspaper. He was a gentleman of high character in Georgia, and as he is now dead I dislike to mention his name. He was to perform the service by speaking to members of the legislature when he found them misinformed about facts and also to say such things in his paper as his judgment might dictate as right and proper to be said about the lease. He was paid $2,000, the same amount that was paid the Journal and Messenger for publications alone. This gentleman was Mr. James Gardner, of the Augusta Constitutionalist. I will say that I have no idea that he used any money for an improper purpose with the legislature, and there was no understanding between us to that effect. We wished him to correct misrepresentations about the lease wherever he went. He had no sort of conversation with the state government in any shape or form.

In this connection I have to refer to money placed in the hands of another gentleman, who has since departed this life and was one of the lessees—Mr. Ben May—who resided in southwest Georgia. The money was given to him with the distinct understanding that he was to use it in the same way that I have named, with regard to press and attorneys in that section where he lived, who might be of service in representing our case to the public. He died before he reported the disposition of all of it to me. I can state that he told me that he had paid $1,000 of it to a gentleman as an attorney, and one thousand ($1,000) dollars to certain newspapers. He never gave me the names and never reported the other $3,000. You may remember about his taking sick soon after and loosing his mind, and having a guardian appointed for him. He had no connection with any member of the legislature, and I advised him never to use a dime of the money to buy a glass of liquor for one of them. I think he must have done what was proper with it. From my knowledge of his character I cannot doubt it.

Q—This attorney you refer to was not connected with the legislature?

A—No, sir; he had no connection with the legislature.

I spoke of several hundred dollars paid to the Sun. I cannot find the memorandum of the exact amount. There were some small bills paid to the country press, but I cannot remember them fully. I would say that the amounts paid to the Sun and the country papers, would reach $1,000. I could not be accurate, for I have not the data at hand. That makes $13,250 if I have my addition right, including the $1,000 reported by Mr. May as having been paid to newspapers. I suppose the whole amount paid to newspapers was about that.

Q—(By Mr. Peeples.) You gave Mr. May $5,000?

A—Yes, sir; he was to use that with attorneys and newspapers. My opinion is that the paid sums of the balance to newspapers in southwest Georgia. If so, they received it from him just as I have stated that the others did.

I stated that we were willing to give Mr. Stephens $20,000 for the Sun, so as to have our own organ and send our own papers out over the state.

Q—Did you offer him that amount?

A—I had such a conference with his agent, but did not with Mr. Stephens himself, but his agent said he did not want to sell it at that time.

But I wish to state distinctly that there was no contract or understanding with either of any one of said newspapers in reference to the control of its editorial department. Each was left perfectly free to exercise its discretion on any line it might think proper, and the independence of neither journal mentioned by me was to be compromised in any particular. We simply paid for the privilege of being heard through their columns in defence of the justice and fairness of the lease and its advantages to the state.

Now, gentlemen, the balance of the money which I shall mention, was paid to attorneys-at-law to represent us in the matter generally before the purchase and the legislature, and whenever our interests were discussed before them to set us right. Most of them were asked to converse with members of the legislature and correct errors in regard to the lease where they found them to exist and to represent us in court if litigation grew out of it. They were men of high character, and I am satisfied would not have done anything that was corrupt. It might be said that they were employed as attorneys and lobbyists. One of them said he would not be employed unless he was to represent us in any litigation that might arise afterwards.

I will state that $700 was paid to Mr. Samuel J. Anderson, who was formerly Governor Crawford's secretary. He wrote several articles for us, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Hill that they were worth that much to us, I paid him that amount. We paid to one attorney $1,000, another $1,000, to another $500 and to another $1,000, and loan d to an editor, and never got it back, $500. That is the list of the money that I have not yet expended by me during the session of the legislature by which the lease was ratified. That it $1,000 to attorneys, in the aggregate. I will state that the editor to whom I loaned the $500 had always advocated our cause. He came to me and borrowed the money, and I took his note for it. I never expected very much that I would ever get it back, but would be glad to do so now, or at any time, if he sees proper to pay it.

I would prefer not to mention the names of the attorneys also. I have their receipts here which I will show to the committee. [Receipts were shown.]

This estimate foots up about $21,000. I desire, in this connection, to make this further statement, that I never, in any instance, paid a single dime to a member of the legislature, officer of the government, or anybody, in any way, connected with them. I never authorized or requested any one else to do so, and so far as I am concerned, I believe such a thing never was done.

Q—(By Mr. Smith.) When you gave this money to these newspapers, was there any understanding that they were to give any of it to the legislature?

A. Yes, sir, that it was not to be used in that way. I said to them substantially "I do not ask you to use any improper means in our behalf; I know you would not do so, if I were to ask it. I would not emphasize you if I thought you would. We only ask you to argue it and present it to the legislature in as good a light as you can consistently with truth and propriety."

ATLANTA, FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1876, 8 p. m.

The committee re-assembled pursuant to adjournment,

Gov. Brown on the stand.

Q—(By Mr. McDaniel, chairman.) Have you anything to add to your statement made in the afternoon?

A. I believe I have gone through with the history of the matter, and I do not know that I desire to add anything further except it be to answer questions.

Mr. McDaniel, chairman.—Governor, the committee have decided that you shall give upon the record the names and receipts of the attorneys to whom you paid money during the pendency of the lease matter.

Gov. Brown—Very well, sir, but in supplying these names and papers, I desire to do so under protest and to have my protest recorded upon the minutes of this investigation.

"PROTEST."

I enter my protest against the decision of the committee compelling me to furnish the names of the attorneys employed by me, because it is not per-laws to be made here, but submit to it under the order of the committee, and give them as follows:

(1)

"Received of Joseph E. Brown, President Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, Five Hundred Dollars towards a retaining fee in the matter of the lease of said road from the state.

"JAMES P. SIMMONS,
"Attorney at Law."

(2)

"WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
"SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
"ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 30, 1872.

"Receive I of J. E. Brown, President W. & A. R. R. Co., Five Hundred Dollars in full of balance due as a retaining fee in any litigation which may be instituted to set aside the lease of said road from the state of Georgia against said company and by the state.

"JAMES P. SIMMONS."

(3)

"W. C. MORRILL, Sec. and Treas.
"WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD, CO.,
"OFFICE OF TREASURER
"ATLANTA, GA. Aug., 5th, 1872.

"Received of W. C. Morrill, treasurer, five hundred dollars, on account.

HERBERT FIELDER."

(4)

"Received of Joseph E. Brown, president of the Western & Atlantic railroad company, one thousand dollars, in full of balance due, Aug. 16th, 1872.

HERBERT FIELDER."

(5)

"Received of Governor Joseph E. Brown, president of the Western & Atlantic railroad company, one thousand dollars, in full of retainer and professional services rendered said company, this 7th Sept., 1872."

GEORGE N. LESTER,
Attorney-at-Law.

(6)

"Received of Joseph E. Brown, president of the Western & Atlantic railroad, five hundred dollars for attorney fee."

R. B. KNIGHT.
August 22, 1872.

Q—(By Mr. McDaniel, Chairman.)—Were these amounts that you paid out ever reported your company?

A—No, sir; never, except to the committee and the treasurer.

Q—Will you explain why?

A—These matters, I considered, were all left with me and the other members of the committee, under that resolution. I, being president of the superintendent, and auditor at the time, I simply ordered the amounts out of the treasury and they went into the general accounts, and I never reported them in detail to the company, nor was I questioned about them. They were charged up, I presume, partly under the head of attorney's fees and partly under the head of general expenses.

Q—Did you ever have any conversation with any other member of the company, aside from the committee, upon the subject of these expenses.

A—I don't recollect that I have. Some of them may have an idea that we spent money for this purpose, but it was a matter upon which I did not converse with them. I did not suppose that they cared to know anything about it, I felt that I had full power to act and had disposed of it. And I believe they thought I had made no improper expenditures.

Q. You felt that the other members of the company didn't wish to know anything about it?

A. I did not know whether they did or did not, but they had not asked for it. I believed that I had not wasted the funds, and as they made no inquiries I said nothing to them of what I had done.

Q. Did you, or the company, ever put any interest in the lease at the disposal of any member of the legislature of 1871?

A. We never did, sir.

Q. Did you ever put any interest at the disposal of any relation of a member of the legislature of 1871?

A. No, sir; we did not. There has never been any interest in the lease that I have knowledge of that was ever disposed of except in cases where a share has been transferred for a consideration at the time of sale. No share or interest was ever at the disposal of any member of legislature, his relatives or friends.

Q. Has any member of that legislature, or any relative of such member, become a purchaser since?

A. No one who was a member has, and I don't know that any relative of a member has, since I think I may remember all the transfers made since the investigation. Mr. Hill sold his interest to Mr. Walters, of Baltimore. Mr Dinsmore sold his to Mr. Plant and Mr. Wadsfelder sold one-half of his to Mr. Walters. Mr. Walters is one of the lessees. Mr. Nutting sold one-half a share to Messrs. Cook & Chee'e, the millmen, of Marietta. Mr. Kimball transferred his share before the investigation came on. Mr. Hill really controlled that share under some contract between them. I will state that if any share, money, interest in a share, or other valuable consideration of any character was ever at the disposal of any member, or his relatives, it was not done by me, and I do not believe it was done at all. We made the fight, and a hard one, and thinks we did it on honorable grounds, and that the editors and the attorneys who were with us acted honorably also. We had reason to, and did know, that the other side was using money freely, and we felt that the papers were paid by them, for the [illegible] on newspapers, but to pay attorneys and lobbyists, and we felt justified in the course we took to counteract them.

Q. Was any member of the legislature of 1871 ever mentioned in appointment from you as president of the company?

A. No, sir; I think not. I certainly do not remember any at this time and I am confident that such a person has not.

Q—Has any member ever had the disposal of an appointment under you?

A—No, sir. No man has, except an officer of the road.

Q—Has any appointment been made at the instance of a member of the legislature of 1871-2

A—No one that I remember. If there was I am sure it was after the matter was all over with. I receive many applications from a vast number of people, but I do not remember them all. I can say that we have now from 3,000 to 5,000 applications on file and some of the letters may be from members of that legislature. I do not remember that there are any from them. I never made any appointment by control or influence of any member of that legislature.

Q—(By Mr. DuBose.) The payments given here by you embrace all the money paid out by yourself or the other members of the lease company for that purpose?

A—All for the period embraced by that session of the legislature that was paid by me.

Q—(By Mr. McDaniel, chairman.) Might not other moneys have been paid out for purposes connected with the legislative inquiry and action without your knowledge?

A—No, sir. I think not for any improper purpose. Members of the company might have done so, but they would have to have reported back to get their money refunded.

Q—If you made no report might not the treasurer have made payments either on his own authority, or upon the authority of some other member, without your knowledge?

A—No, sir. I revised all the treasurer's accounts and he could not have done so without my knowledge. I controlled all these matters there, and I do not think he could have done so without my knowledge, for I would have known it if he had paid any money for illegitimate purposes, when I came to foot up the balances.

Q—(By Mr. Peeples.) Have you any reason to believe that money was used by any other member of the company for that purpose?

A. I have no reason to believe that any one of them did use money during that period for any improper purpose. If so it was without my knowledge or consultation with me. It was not the purpose of any of us to meet the question in that way.

Q. (By Mr. McDaniel, chairman.) What bearing had the inventories of the property of the road on the expense account in 18-1 if any?

A. I do not think I had any particular bearing upon the expense account of any particular year.

Q. Would it have any bearing upon the expense account at all?

A. Yes, sir. I think it would. We have the lease for 20 years and everything that is a tax upon us in any year I can upon us in all that follow. When we come to take the whole sum and divide it by the number of years we get the average for any one year. When the first inventory was made the commissioners went over the road and saw it in its run down condition and made out the inventory including everything they found. On looking over it I thought it was favorable to us, perhaps too much so. I discovered that some things had been left out and some things charged at too high rate. I addressed a letter to Gov. Conley, who was then governor, before the investigation was entered into, stating that some things had come to my knowledge that were not in the inventory and others that were valued too high, and that we had better have that matter looked into. My impression on my mind was, that it was too favorable to us. When the legislature met it passed resolutions among which was instruct, or to request a new inventory should be taken. The lease was signed on the 27th of December, 1870. We had improved the road very much in that time and changed its appearance very much, hence when the commissioners of August 1872 came to go over the road, although they had to take evidence of what the condition of the road was when we took charge, yet the improvement was so marked that we did not quite get fair play. I do not accuse the commissioners of doing us intentional injustice in the matter, but they could not have known from its condition then what it was when we took charge. I think the difference against us

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

The Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION to colmmence our "news." martily

Doors, Sash, Blinds.

We have the largest stock of White Pine Sash, Doors and Blinds in the South. Our prices are lower than small manufacturers or dealers can afford. Our terms are strictly cash, our prices are too low to give credit; but we ship goods to be paid for on delivery at the depot where the purchaser resides, and guarantee them to give satisfaction. JENNINGS & ASHLEY,

31 and 33 Broad St., near the Bridge.

feb19—dtf

Economy.

Aside from their excellence there is economy in buying Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, as the bottles hold one-half more than others purporting to hold the same quantity. They are the most natural flavors made, and in strength, quality, and quantity there are none like them. With Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, we can have articles of our daily food made palatable, enjoyable, digestible, and healthful. The cheap articles in this line are odious comparisons with Dr. Price's preparations, which in quality are fit for the highest in the land, yet at a price within the reach of the poorest. Buy the powder only in cans securely labeled not in bulk, as many have been deceived thereby,

feb16 - dsat-sun-tues thurs&wlt

Lea & Perrins'

Is the only GENUINE Worcestershire Sauce.

New Advertisements.

A history of philosophy—Sheldon & Co.

Residence for sale—L. Scofield.

Speed the good cause—Mrs. J. Hirdee.

Great bargains—M. Rich.

Centennial hats—J. M. Holbrook.

Gold bracelet lost—A. Austell.

Kimball carriages—G. F Kimball.

The Alminax maker is coming.

Wanted to rent—Wm. Pearson Hardee

Book binding—The Constitution.

Administrator's sale—William Hogan.

Davy Crockett—Frank Mayo.

Office rooms to rent—T. M. Clarke & Co

Sauce—Lea & Perrins.

Southern enterprise—Policyholder.

Life of Dr. Nott—Sheldon & Co.

DeGive's—Maggie Mitchell.

Assignee's notice—Francis & Dodd.

Embroideries—M. Rich.

How to make pure vinegar—J. M. DeLong

List of letters—John Conley.

My dear Lady Disdain—Sheldon & Co

16 beautiful lots—G. W. Adair.

Centennial hat—J. M. Holbrook.

A novel carriage—Kimball Bros.

Front room for rent—Dr. W. T. Park.

Good board—Mrs. Harris.

The last week—Mme. Livingston.

Card printing—The Constitution.

Two houses for rent—69 Fair st.

Wanted to buy a house—Rednop.

Grocery store for sale—Wm. Rich

U. S. revenue seizures—John Conley.

City Church Directory.

Josh Billings is coming.

Drug cousin—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

Board—39 McDonough street.

House to rent—Rice & Mitchell.

Select boarding house—Mrs. G. G. Roy.

Fine 7 octave piano for sale.

To merchants—W. P. Pattillo.

Curtains—Wm. A. Haygood.

A great bargain—Jabez G. Kirker.

Corns—Dr. Lindoman.

Contractors, etc—Longley & Robinson.

All kinds of printing—The Constitution.

Regular auction sales—Joyner & Ellis.

Dwelling for rent—T. A. Chastain

Latest novelty—J. M. Holbrook.

Reduction in flannels—M. Rich.

Anthracite coal—W. S Wilson.

Lane & Cater keep patent partly made shirts.

It is only a question of time—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

For Rent.

Two desirable office rooms, in first floor, adjoining the store of Thos. M Clarke & Co., on Line street. Apply at store.

feb27—sun&tues

Who Does not Love the Beautiful

Roses—8 for one dollar.
Bulbs—24 for one dollar.
Evergreens—12 choice varieties for ten dollars.
Bedding Plants—100 for ten dollars.
Garden and Flower Seeds for the million at S. A. Echols', 21 Broad street, under the Library.

feb1—deodtf

Special Attention.

A large stock of Carpets, all kinds, are offered now very cheap at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's,

feb25-tf 38 Whitehall st.

LOOKOUT for Josh Billings, the famous American humorist

Floor Oil Cloth.

30 pieces latest designs all widths now offered at strikingly low figures. Call and see them at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.

feb25-dtf

Postponement.

The Raffle for the fine Suit of Furniture at James L. Watkins' Furniture Store, 42 and 44 Whitehall street, is postponed until March the first, when it will be sure to come off.

Jas. L. Watkins invites everybody to call and examine his fine stock of furniture.

feb25—dtf

Fine Cloaks and Shawls.

We wish to close out the above goods at a considerably reduced price. A call yourself of the opportunity and call at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's

feb25 tf

THE Alminax Maker will soon be in Atlanta and at DeGive's.

Shirts for the Million.

55 000 Keeps patent partly-made shirts in stock and to arrive at Lane & Cater's.

Keep's patent partly made shirts, save one hundred per cent, no matter what price you pay for other shirts.

Don't pay $3 00, $2 50 and $3 00 for a shirt, when you can get the very best for $1 25

Come one come all and examine for yourselves the greatest thing in America. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

LANE & CATER, sole agt's.

No. 54 Whitehall street.

feb27-1t.

Kid Gloves and Hosiery.

We offer decidedly the best selection in that particular class of goods and our prices are to compare with the present times.

Call at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.

feb25-dtf

THE only wholesale drug house (exclusive) in the State is that of Messrs. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, No 11 North Pryor street, in this city. This house keeps at all times a large and well-assorted stock of goods in their line of business, and their prices compare favorably with any market. They are headquarters for reliable Kerosene and Headlight oils and Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed oil. Prompt paying merchants cannot do better than to get their figures before buying. This house does the largest business in fertilizing chemicals in the South.

feb27-1t

A SELECT boarding house will be opened by Mrs. G. G. Roy at Leyden Mansion, No. 120 Peachtree street, March 1st. Very desirable rooms for inside boarders. A limited number of day boarders can be accommodated. For particulars apply at Dr. Taylor's drug store, No. 9 Peachtree street.

feb27-1t

TO MERCHANTS and business men: Before starting east to buy goods you should call at the office of W. P. Pattillo and get an accident insurance policy. The cost is but a trifle by the month or year. Come and see.

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent.

feb27-1t

Corns.

Dr. Lindoman, the surgeon chiropodist, will positively only remain this week. If you have corns, bunions or ingrowing nails he will cure them without pain or drawing blood. His charges are moderate. Room 14, Markham House. Don't fail to give him a call.

feb27-3t

Carpets.

Curtains, and weather or dust strips at Haygood's carpet store, corner Marietta and Broad streets. Call and examine his stock.

feb27-1t.

"There's Millions In It."

Gray Shirts half made when you can buy the ready made at the same prices. Also, among the finest Wamsutta 2-Ply Linen Shirt for $15 per dozen. Call and see them. No trouble to show goods.

LANE & CATER, sole agt's.

No. 54 Whitehall street.

feb27-1t.

Kid Gloves and Hosiery.

We offer decidedly the best selection in that particular class of goods and our prices are to compare with the present times.

Call at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.

feb25-dtf

A CURIOUS COMPACT.

A Wealthy Merchant Entrapped Into Marrying a Beautiful Adventuress.

Career of Dick Copeland's Mistress—At one Time a Resident of Atlanta.

A remarkable and local social romance has lately been brought to a close by the identification of a body in the Paris morgue. Leaving the facts to speak for themselves, we lay them before our readers without further preamble, suppressing, for obvious reasons, the real names of the principal parties concerned, but assuring that every word of this strange story is true.

The members of a prominent firm in New York city, brothers, and three in number, entered into business and a common compact to remain unmarried, at one and the same time, and as years rolled by, gathered fortune and gray hairs together, firm in their original purpose. Representatives of one of the bluest blooded local families with a common income of over a million of dollars, many a feminine heart went up in oblivious admiration of them, but all in vain.

At last, however, the youngest of the three, while lounging through the summer of 187-, at Saratoga, became acquainted with the widow of a wealthy Kentucky stock breeder, a regal beauty of thirty, with no encumbrance but her fortune and a bright, handsome, golden haired ten year old son. The lady's conquest was a perfect one; the courtship which followed was as short as it was fervid, and

THE TWAIN WERE MARRIED.

At the desire of the bridegroom, who dreaded the effect of his step upon his brothers, the wedding was a strictly private one. Upon the return of the happy pair to New York, the lady took rooms at an uptown hotel, where husband and wife met by mutual consent as intimate friends, riding and promenading together an meeting in society, the gentleman's attention soon became so pronounced that his unsuspecting brothers fell into the practice of chaffing him about them, though never dreaming of the real state of affairs.

"Pizarro and George is finished," became a common fling at that conspirator as he adjusted his attire before the office glass preparatory to the regular afternoon drive; and George, feeling that he held the winning hand, received the innuendoes with a complacent smile, inwardly congratulating himself on his easy escape.

Things were at this pass when an intimate friend of the brothers, a wealthy and rather fast man about town, casually remarked to the bachelors that he had seen George driving in the park with a famous beauty of Savannah. As George had but one companion in his drives the ostensible position of the lady was explained to the speaker. The gentleman looked grave, and upon being pressed advised his friends to exert their influence with their brother to separate him from the woman in question who, he declared, was a person with a more dazzling than enviable record; one who had, to his certain knowledge, run the race of

A FAST LIFE IN ALL ITS PHASES.

The brothers took George to task upon the subject that very afternoon, whereupon he declared his real relation to the lady, and gave the man who dared impeach his wife's truth the lie direct.

The gentleman in question, put on his mettle by this aspersion of his veracity, declared that he had been personally intimate with Mrs. —— at a time when, as Laura Keen, she figured in the upper stratum of the Savannah family; that he had lost sight of her some three years ago, and that he was willing to swear to her identity beyond the possibility of a mistake. The boy he affirmed to be the illegitimate son of Dick Copeland, a well-known sporting man of Atlanta, Ga., who had met his death in a fight on the race course at Augusta in 1860. He gave the most minute circumsantial account of dates and places, and denoted by name a former intimate friend of Laura's, a brilliant fallen star of the southern social world known in her gilded shame as "Minnie the Pearl," a name given her on account of her passion for those gems.

George was confounded at the recital, but his brothers, impressed by the evident earnestness of their informant, restrained him from the violence which he threatened, and demanded his consent to a further investigation of the affair. It was really accorded, as the husband felt certain of its resulting in the confusion of the accuser, whose death he swore to bring about directly.

THE LIE WAS PROVEN.

The services of experienced detectives were then called into requisition, the circumstances of the case made known to them, and *carte blanche*, as regarded money and authority, given them. The friend of the suspected woman was ascertained to have left Savannah at the same time as Laura Kane, tracked thence to New Orleans, and then followed to Cuba. From Cuba she had come to New York, but a few weeks before the search was inaugurated. A thorough search of the well-known *maisons de joie* of New York, and a no less detailed sifting of the penal institutions failed, however, to develope her whereabouts. "Minnie the Pearl" had disappeared as effectually as if the native element of her favorite gems had engulfed her.

At last, when the detectives were about giving the quest up in despair, chance threw in their way an old acquaintance of the object of their search, who, although ignorant of Minnie's present residence, was able to designate the favorite haunts of her fides achates, a notorious second rate gambler, who, when off duty as "capper," figured conspicuously as a statuesque ornament of the front of a Broadway hotel. For a consideration this man consented to "give the pearl away."

A bank note for a considerable amount changed hands, and Minnie was found lying quietly in an uptown place, as the mistress of a man of high standing and years. On the very day of her discovery, she was seen to visit Mrs. George ——, at the latter's hotel, but so admirably disguised that it was scarcely possible for her real character to be descerned. With this knowledge to warrant further action, Mrs. George —— was herself put under espionage, and with rapidly developing proofs of the

TRUTH OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HER.

Her husband, though still refusing to be convinced of her guilt, consented to a journey to the west on business for the firm, which would render it necessary for him to remain there for some months; and the wife, liberally supplied with money, sought relief from the summer heat of the city at the seaside. A detective followed her, lodged at the hotel, shared all her excursions with the merry circle which her beauty and accomplishments gathered about her, lost no movement, no point of evidence, watching over her with ceaseless vigilance Little by little, in the absence of conjugal restraint, her real character developed itself. Little by little the brilliant mask fell. Then came the denouement.

Laura Kane, for that frail beauty and Mrs George —— were one and the same person, had left Savannah a few days before the death of her Atlanta lover, and had been an occupant of his house at the time of his demise. It had been glorious times with the dead turfman shortly before, and his mistress, well supplied with money, lost no time after his interment in turning her back upon the scenes of her early conquests in search of "fresh fields and pastures new." She found the desired qualifications in a quiet country house in the Blue Grass district whose senile owner soon fell,

A VICTIM TO HER INSIDIOUS CHARMS

The marriage was a morganatic one, but it put her ancient husband's will in possession of his property at his death, which was not long in following their meeting. Thus endowed, she had turned her conquering course east ward, with the result that we have seen.

Once the brothers had learned these facts, they lost no time in bringing the undesirable connection to an end. George was summoned from his western tour, during which he had been kept fully informed of the progress of the case, and returned somewhat reconciled to the inevitable consequence. All parties had too much at stake to court publicity, and the desired end was arrived at all the easier for the secrecy in which the marriage had originally been shrouded. Laura consented, in consideration of a life era annuity, to the separation and consequent divorce demanded, and kept her word.

Fortune soon sent her another victim in a Brazilian millionaire, and she left the country with him before the divorce was decreed. Her husband broken in spirit by the shattering of his idol, after a brief space went down, despite the opposition of his brothers, from the business, and after some months of restless wandering in the tropics, notified them of his intention of making the tour of the world. That tour led him finally to Paris, where the first news that the papers conveyed to him was that of the death of Senor Pedro de Souza, of Minas Gerais, Brazil, by duel. The paper contained a brief statement to the effect that the unfortunate gentleman's ruin had been wrought by the extravagance of a marvelous American woman to whom he had been slavishly attached, and who had not been seen since the evening of his arrest. With

THE FATAL GLAMOUR OF HIS OLD INFATUATION

new-born at this news of his frail love, George inaugurated a search for the missing woman. As the twilight of Christmas day fell on a convent cloister he found her. Beyond all earthly stigmas, dead to all shame that had been brought upon herself and him—an inmate of the common dead house by the gas.

Her child, who had been committed to the care of an educational institution in New York, enjoys to-day the love of three protectors, whose heir he has been publicly declared. Another lies beneath the frozen sod of ——, where her resting place is marked by a cross, while the cemetery keeper periodically ——

HYMEN'S HITCHINGS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR THE PAST WEEK.

During the past week Judge Daniel Pittman, ordinary of the county has issued the following marriage licenses.

WHITES.

Mr. Henry Abell and Mrs A C Phillips.
Mr Richard M. Carson and Miss Lizzie Walker.
Mr M T Toy and Miss Henrietta Gilpin.

COLORED.

G W Baker and Mary McAfee.
F Gilbert and Mary a Thomson.
D Jennings and Nancy Adkins.

Business in the license line promises to be lively during the coming week. Hard times seem to have little effect in this department and as surely as the world rolls on will the law of marrying and giving in marriage continue with unabated force. Who would have it otherwise?

THE COURTS.

THE CROCKERY THIEVES.

The justices of the peace had a busy day of it yesterday.

Justices Butt and Ezzard were occupied nearly all day in the trial of civil suits of various amounts, most of them of little importance.

William Kelley, a colored boy about sixteen years old, was taken before Justice Wagers on a charge of burglary in the night time. The court found him over in the sum of $500 to appear at the superior court. The bond was not forthcoming and he went to jail. R A Massey, esq, appeared for the defense.

Justice J D McConnell was engaged the greater part of the day in the trial of the parties charged with stealing the crockery from McBride & Co. Silas Holland, Hampton Holt and Charles Carson, all colored, were arraigned on this charge, and after evidence and argument had been heard, Silas Holland was dismissed, and the other defendants bound over in the sum of $300 each. They failed to give bond and were committed.

Laura McCullough, Fanny McCay and Cheery Reeves, all colored, were charged with receiving the goods after they were stolen. Laura was dismissed and the others bound over in the sum of $200 each.

Mrs. Nancy Anderson was charged with the same offense as the preceding and was required to give a bond of $500 for her appearance at the superior court. She gave the bond late in the afternoon and was released.

The crockery theft seems to have been a huge affair, and it is hinted that all the developments have not yet been made. A large amount of valuable goods was stolen and the guilty parties deserve to suffer.

THE JETT BRANCH BRIDGE.

We are glad to learn that the city council has at last concluded to build this much needed and long neglected bridge For the last two or three years the citizens of the first ward have suffered great inconvenience from the bad condition of west Hunter street, and we have no doubt there will be great rejoicing over this good news. Our country friends in that direction will also be very thankful for this favor. Now, that it has been decided that the work shall be done, let it be commenced as early as practicable. We make this suggestion for good reasons.

A NOVEL CARRIAGE.

Among the stock of carriages on sale by Kimball Brothers, at Rogers, 14 Decatur street, is one of very novel and ingenious construction, which is at once a buggy and a phaeton, so arranged as to be in one form exactly suited for two persons, and can be almost instantly changed to another form, equally adapted for four persons.

It is certainly a very convenient arrangement for a family carriage. We learn that it is the first one of the kind ever brought to the south. Go and see it. Our old friend Rogers, or Mr. Kimball himself, will take pleasure in showing it to you

"EXAMINE THE BOOKS."

ATLANTA, Feb. 23th, '6.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—Auditor Pendleton is mistaken in Observer's motive, in his article in your issue of this date. Observer took the broad ground that all the city officials, from the Porter investigating committee to this writing, were honest men, including mayor and each and every chairman of each and every committee, as well as the auditors, but they thought we would desire the investigation. Observer did not expect any city official to come back with a newspaper article in defense of him, or themselves, till personally attacked for some short coming, &c., but his object was that any one single gentleman should be seen by every citizen, though a report, from a good committee of citizens outside of the city officials, and many others desire the same, as the counties do by their officials.

OBSERVER.

LEE.

DONATION TO THE LEE MONUMENT FROM ATLANTA AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

To those who have united with us in our efforts, and to all who may be interested in the erection of the Lee monument, we are now able to give a definite statement of the amount we have received for that purpose. It was impossible to do so before the close of the general assembly.

From members of the senate and house of representatives we have this day received through Col. Renfroe, state treasurer, the sum of $406. Proceeds of the supper with a few donations in money amounted to $70, making $576 deposited with Mayor Hammock to be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in Virginia.

MRS. L. H. CLARK, Sec.,
MRS. J. HENDREE, Pres. of Lee M. A.

TOWN TOPICS.

—The second Baptist church of Atlanta enjoyed for the first time last Sunday, the melody that flows from the artistic touch of our loved music instructress. We wish her all success in her new work, and can assure her that the "leaves of memory" rustle lovingly to her name, and though absent we still fondly cherish the bright reflex of her work and example.—Lucy Cobb Institute Messenger.

—Miss Lucy Irwin, of Atlanta, formerly the light and charm of the "L. C. I.," is now visiting a friend of this place. We have been enlivened by her presence several times, bringing pleasant memories of "Auld Lang Syne."—Lucy Cobb Institute Messenger.

—Judge Wright, in his speech before the jury the other day, mentioned the fact, en passant, that the station house was the only hospital that Atlanta possessed.—Ringgold Courier.

—A Sunday school institute will commence in the Second Baptist church on Wednesday night, March 1st and close on the Sunday night following. Addresses will be delivered during the meetings by Rev's E. S. V. Briant, A. J. Beck, A. T. Spalding, T. C. Boykin, L. B. Fish, —— Norcross, J. Peoples, J. A. Richardson, J. M. Scudder, A. K. Seago, J. H. James and J. T. Pendleton.

—Miss Annie R. Greenwood, who has relatives in this city, died at Nazareth Institute, Ky., on the 19th, in the 14th year of her age. Her mother, Mrs. C. E. Stanley, resides in Austin, Texas.

—Augustus Ficklin of Illinois, died at Austin, Texas, on the 19th, of consumption. The deceased was the son of Hon. O. B. Ficklin of Illinois, and grandson of the late United States senator, Walker T. Colquitt, of Georgia, and went to Austin several months ago hoping to prolong his life. He is a nephew of Gen. A. H. Colquitt.

—It takes a man some time to fit himself to a new position, and his attempts to do so are not always graceful. For instance, a newly appointed newspaper reporter sauntered into the office of a justice of the peace the other day, and thus addressed that dignatary: "Hello, judge! got anything you want in the paper to-morrow?" and the judge said he had not.

—A little three year old named Eva said to her mother the other day: "Where's de baboons?" She handed the little hopeful a number of articles, and was surprised to discover that it was the album of photographs.

—Comptroller General Goldsmith upon his introduction into office inaugurated the admirable system of book keeping that has given his office so much popularity.

—Marshal Holcombe is after delinquent city tax payers. His deputies are hard at work.

—The average society conversation is now absorbed in one topic—Booth. Of a good thing there can possibly be too much.

—There were about twenty ladies at the Young Men's Library at one time yesterday, and the librarian was as active as a butterfly in his attentions to the fair guests.

—Rain breathing spring surely speaks.

—The new brick building erected by Mr. John H. Flynn on Broad street is already occupied.

—It is said that a young man who missed Booth's Hamlet here went yesterday to Chattanooga to see him in that character there.

—The tide of pleasure seekers has begun to flow back from Florida.

—The court house yard is kept in fine condition. The grass is growing beautifully and the walks are well gravelled. The building looks a little heavy and dingy, but does "excellent well." The court house square is viewed by many as the future site of a handsome capitol.

—The doors of the temple of justice were closed yesterday while the judges of the superior and city courts enjoyed a sweet respite from toil.

—It is confidently predicted by knowing ones that Moody and Sankey are going to make us a visit in the spring. No building in the city would contain the crowd that would seek to hear the great revivalists.

—There is a gentleman in Atlanta who practices law simply to keep off juries. He has no sympathy with the professional juror.

—A calico party at a fashionable boarding house is to be the next society event. Pick your prints, girls.

—Since the adjournment of the legislature the loafer band has attacked the library.

—A large number of pleasure seekers went from Atlanta to the New Orleans Mardi Gras, but we hear of very few who went to Memphis. New Orleans wears the laurel.

—M. Rich leaves for New York Monday the 28th inst., to buy a heavy stock of spring, staple and fancy dry goods, to make room for the same, and desiring to raise the cash, he will offer his entire stock for the next ten days at a great sacrifice. Ladies will do well to take the advantage of this and call at once.

—The business meeting of the Young Men's Christian association Friday night was well attended. The organization continues to prosper and grow in numbers. The state convention will be held here on 20th April. Joseph M Brown will we come the delegates in behalf of the Atlanta society at that time. We understand that the association, with a view of extending its work, intends employing a general secretary.

—We are pleased to note the convalescence of Col. John Stephens, of the firm of Stephens & Flynn, from a severe attack of gout.

—The National Sunday School Teacher for March gives teachers a complete idea of what to do on review day. The story of the "Drunkard Mission School Boy" is very touching. The Teacher and the Little Folks should be in every homestead.

—The National Teacher's Monthly for March is a perfect gem.

—Dr. J. W. Wyley, late head clerk in the senate, lingered around town until yesterday noon, when he folded his tents and returned to his home in Palmetto.

—Immediately after service this morning at the First Baptist church, the resignation of Dr. Warren as pastor of that church will be presented for the consideration of the membership. He has received many intreaties, not alone from his own members, but from other denominations not to leave his present charge.

—The CONSTITUTION will have two reporters at the New Orleans Mardi Gras, Small and Jackson, and so the CONSTITUTION readers should be well posted.

—The executive committee of the grand lodge of good templars met in this city yesterday. There were present: J G Thrower, G W C T; Miss Sallie Candler, G W V T; S C Robinson, G W S, and Hon. E F Lawton, G W Counsellor. The reports show an increase of 781 members in good standing, and $1,075 36 receipts—a gratifying increase.

Prior to the adjournment of the session of the executive committee of the grand lodge I O G T the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the order of Good Templars of the state of Georgia do hereby tender to the management of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, of this city, our grateful acknowledgements for the many kindnesses shown to us and the cause we represent. We can only wish them a full measure of public patronage, as our cordial desire for their future success as journalists.

J G THROWER, G W C T.
E F LAWSON, G W Counselor.
MISS S F CANDLER, G W V T.
SAMUEL G ROBINSON, G W S.
J K THROWER, G W S.

—A gentleman writing from Marietta to a lawyer in this city desires him to peosecute, to the extent of the law, a certain man for obtaining $130 from him at a game called "faro" on the 23d inst., also $40 from another party obtained from him at a game called "seven up"; also $15 got from him at a game called "roulette." He says he can "press" them without coming to Atlanta, and he is not afraid of their "pressing" back because he is not obliged to stay in Georgia.

—Col. Campbell Wallace, like a great many others of the "old school," is opposed to the centennial as it is being arranged, and his opinions on this subject are very generally known. Nevertheless he employs the Western and Atlantic railroad which bears his name, has recently been overhauled and turned out bright and new. A picture of Col. Wallace adorns the front of the locomotive. All this is very well, but the remainder seems somewhat inappropriate. Above the picture is a scroll with the words, "The great centennial route," which it is to be imagined does not please the colonel's fancy very much. It is a capital advertisement, nevertheless.

—U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Something appeared yesterday in these columns relative to the above subject, that we notice last it be misconstrued. In a radical fight over this office we take no stock, and if there is any milk and water democrat seeking the office we hope he will not get it. We presume no radical has better claims than Farrow.

—Col. John D. Carter, of Savannah, was yesterday admitted to practice before the supreme court.

—"Quail on toast." Yesterday afternoon the gamin on Peachtree street, near the railroad, were afforded amusement by the sudden appearance of a patridge, flying about three feet above the ground. The negroes all ran for it, exclaiming "quail on toast!" One of the negroes caught it.

—A painted sign on Marietta street after the name is as follows. "Attorney-at-Law."

—The rolling mill has just made two rails for a turn table on the Georgia railroad 50 feet long, which is near 10 feet longer than any rails made heretofore.

—Dr. E. L. Connally and Mr. J. Ben Willson had a recontre yesterday afternoon, which was happily terminated by the interference of third parties, before any serious damage was done.

THE FIRE.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

Last night about ten minutes after 9 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded. It was soon ascertained that the warehouse, isolated from any other building, situated to the rear of McNaught & Scrutchin's hardware house, and used by them as a warehouse for storing rags and paper, was on fire. The flames issued from under the eves of the roof on the lower side of the house next to Pryor street. The whole side of the house was in flames before the engines could get there. The walls were of brick except the east side and south end, which were plank. The fire was soon extinguished after the water was turned on.

There was about $3,000 worth of stock, rags and paper stored in the house Thirty bundles of paper intended for THE CONSTITUTION was destroyed, The stock was fully insured with Patillo.

No one had been in the house since 5 o'clock, and as fire is never used in the house in any manner, it is highly probable that it was the work of an incendiary.

No 2 was the first to get water on the flames, but No 1 followed closely. The efficacy of the water works was very fully demonstrated. The water was thrown with so much force and in such volume that it was impossible for the flames to withstand it and yielded gracefully to its supremacy, leaving all in darkness where a few minutes before all was bright and lurid.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Being a policy holder in the "Cotton States Life Insurance Co.," of Macon, Ga., and desiring to know what sort of a company I was insured in, I have made a thorough examination of its workings, and was gratified to find that notwithstanding the utter prostration of life insurance for the past two years, that this company has not only held its own, but has largely increased its business.

As a southern company it stands at the head of the list. As a strong and reliable company it is second to none.

A glance at the names of the officers of this company should inspire confidence in all.

The president W B Johnston, is known throughout the south as a successful and enterprising business man. The vice president J W Burke, is the head of a large printing and book binding establishment in Macon, and a branch of his vast business is also located in Atlanta. George J Obear, secretary, has been long known as a prudent and successful financier. C F McCay, actuary, stands at the head of his profession. The chief medical officer Dr J Mercer Green, is known throughout the medical fraternity south as a man of rare attainments in his profession. Col W J Magill, superintendent of agents, has made a brilliant reputation as an insurance man, and the fact of his having been with this company since its organization, should be a guarantee of its stability. In addition to these names it would call attention to the board of directors as published, there enumerated some of the most prominent financial and business men of the south

The Cotton States have had working for them for some time, Col. I. W. Avery, who left the field of journalism, in which he had made a high and well deserved reputation, to take the position of special agent, with headquarters in Atlanta.

I would say to those who have no policies with the "Cotton States," take out *one at once*; to those who have, *keep them alive.*

The Cotton States has declared a good dividend to its policy holders for the year 1876. Southern men, patronize southern enterprize, and keep at home the money that now goes to enrich other sections.

The company had a surplus of $171,000 last year, as the result of its operations. It has assets of over a million, its uncalled fund is $350,000. It has $100,000 in the treasury of Georgia to secure its policy holders. It is the most economically managed company in the world. It owes but $27,000 and that not due, with more than enough money in bank to pay the debt.

It is the gilt-edged insurance company of the south, and equal to any in the world in the solid elements of insurance strength.

POLICY HOLDER.

ANOTHER STRONG NON-BOARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION.—Faneuil Hall Insurance Company of Boston has filed its statement with the comptroller-general and commenced business in Georgia. The company is one of the oldest and strongest in Boston and has recently, together with several others, severed its connection with the national board and entered the field to do a legitimate insurance business without being controlled by a mass of [illegible] ion or ring. The non-board [illegible] W. A. Hemphill, agent, [illegible] press

AQUEOUS ADJURERS.

Last night the friends of temperance, together with the members of the various temperance organizations of the city, met in the lodge room of Undine lodge, order of the Knights of Jericho, to hear a speech of Rev. W. F. Cook.

While the members of the order are awake to the interests of the cause they are engaged in, yet to awake the energies of those whose interest in the cause is sleeping, it was deemed expedient to invite Mr. Cook to address them. To properly analyze the speech of Mr. Cook shall not be our purpose in this article. Suffice it to say that he presented in the most forcible terms the cause of temperance, and opened the eyes of the order to the power of King Alcohol.

A recess was then ordered by the chief. Mr. Langston was called on and gave one of his characteristic speeches.

The lodge having business to transact the meeting was announced at an end. Four weeks from to-night another meeting will be held.

DRAMA.

The dramatic season is almost past. We are promised two or three stars more and then the curtain will drop for the season.

Frank Mayo, who has achieved great reputation as "Davy Crocket" will appear to morrow night.

Maggie Mitchell, the original "Fanchon" is billed for March 6th and 7th. She will present "Little Barefoot" and "Pearl of Savoy, both fine plays.

Lent is almost come and a large portion of our theatre going public will be debarred from attended further exhibitions.

The great dramatic event of the season has transpired and the interest in what follows will be considerably weakened.

MARDI GRAS VISITORS.

Yesterday several Atlantese left on the 12 m. train bound for New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras festivities, among the number being Col. Henry Wooding, Maj. Joshua Tye, Capt. Andrew Boos and Mr. C. J. Weinmeister. The latter goes upon business as well as pleasure. He has a large lot of fine cigars, Rhine wines, French clarets and burgundy bonded in the custom house at New Orleans, which he will bring with him on his return. About one hundred tickets have been sold for New Orleans thus far and no doubt a great many more will be sold to day and to-night, as we hear of many others who expect to attend.

STATION HOUSE REPORT.

Tom Banks was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of larceny. He will have a hearing before Justice Fzzard tomorrow morning.

Mary Richardson was arrested on a charge of receiving some of the crockery stolen from McBride & Co. She was subsequently released, as the evidence secured was wanting to convict her.

THE HAT RENOVATOR.

M. S Steele, the hat renovator, who was arrested Friday on a charge of cheating and swindling, was yesterday sent to Conyers under charge of officers. Report says he made old hats new by the use of shoe blacking, which gave a fine gloss at first, but did not last well. He played his game in Cartersville and others places besides Conyers. He is to be tried at the latter place.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

We learned from Capt. Healy, on yesterday, that the contract for the building of the rock walls and cellar of the custom house has been awarded to the Stone Mountain granite company; provided, however, that the work is done with free labor, even to getting out the granite. The bond required is $7,500. Work will commence immediately—the 1st of March. This will give employment to a large number of laboring men, who are now idle, for the greater part of spring and summer.

There was another immense house on the occasion of Miss Mithell's benefit last night, and to-day's matinee is sure to call out a full attendance as the theater will accommodate a large audience. It is needless at this day to enter into any extended discussion of Miss Mitchell's beautiful impersonation of Amry. Like her Jane Eyre, her Fanchon and her Marie, it is a perfect performance in its way.

ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO MY WIFE HAD A VERY TROUBLESOME COUGH, of so serious a character that we all became very anxious; indeed, it seemed that we had but little to hope for, as the Lungs were affected We tried various medicines, but very little if any benefit seemed to be derived from any of them; so that it appeared the disease had complete mastery, and nothing but death would bring relief. I was then advised to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a trial, and doing so, to our surprise found great benefit from its use. Persisting with it, she gradually commenced improving, until the principal symptoms disappeared entirely, and she has enjoyed reasonably good health ever since.—John Musgrave, Hubbardsville, Kentucky.

feb23—dwed-sat&sun&wlt3dp

CITY LOCALS.

Anthracite Coal.—Just received two (2) cars Red Ash Anthracite Coal. If you want HARD Coal give me a call. No. 25 North Broad street, and on E. Hunter street, between Whitehall and Pryor streets. W. S. Wilson.

Wando Fertilizer and Acid Phosphate, made in Charleston, by the Wando Mining and Manufacturing Company. The undersigned are appointed agents in Atlanta for the sale of the above HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS, and are now ready to supply all orders on short notice Please call and see the analysis before buying elsewhere. Sold for cash or on time for cotton option notes. Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff. Atlanta, Ga., February 7th, 1876.

Local and Business Notices

HAVE you seen those Centennial Hats at J. M. Holbrook's. feb27-d1t

M. RICH will continue to offer great bargains during this week and reduce his stock, in order to make room for his coming big spring stock. feb27—d2t

GO to J. M. Holbrook's, Whitehall street and get a Centennial hat. feb27—d1t

CALL and see M. Rich's 10, 12½ and 15 cents Embroideries. They are worth at least 15, 20 and 25 cents. feb27 - d2t

THE latest novelty is the Centennial Hat at J. M. Holbrook's. feb27-d1t

M. RICH is offering his Flannels and all other Woolen goods at a reduction of 40 per cent. to close out before the end of the season. feb27—d2t

Church Directory.

CENTRAL (4TH) BAPTIST CHURCH. Preaching at 11 A. M., and 7 P M., by Rev E S V Briant. Sunday school at 9½ A M.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. W H Crawford will preach in Good Templars' Hall at 11 A M, and at Marietta Mission at 7 P M.

TRINITY (M. E.) CHURCH, corner Whitehall and Peters streets, Rev. W. F. Cook, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M, and 7 P M, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M.

6TH (M. E.) CHURCH, SOUTH, Corner Peachtree street and Merritt Avenue. Rev C O Davis will occupy the pulpit at 11 A M. Rev W C Dunlop at 7 P M. Sunday school at 9 A M. Wm S Thomson, superintendent.

EVANS CHAPEL. REV W C DUNLOP having been placed in charge of this Church (conjointly with his own, the 6th Church) will occupy the pulpit at 11 A M. Divine service also at night. Sunday school at 3 P M. —Aiken, superintendent.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, DR. Harrison pastor. Preaching at 11:00 A. M., and at 7:30 P M, by the pastor. Class meeting at 9 A M. Sunday school at 3 P M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S (M. E.) CHURCH, CORNER Bell and Hunter streets, Rev. W. A. Dodge pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A M, and at 7 P M, by the pastor. Sunday school promptly at 3 P. M.

INFELICE

A Splendid new novel by Augusta Evans, author of—"BEULAH—ST. ELMO—VASHTI, etc. The last and best book ever written by the popular author, and one of the finest fictions in the English language Everyone must read it. Sold everywhere.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

AMUSEMENTS.

Maggie Mitchell at the Boston Theater.

Boston Journal.

Miss Maggie Mitchell concludes to-day one of the most successful engagements ever played in this city by any art st. Night after night the spacious theater has been crowded to overflowing, and this was the stormiest of nights. Flippant critics have counseled the withdrawal of the dramas Miss Mitchell has made so familiar, simply for the reason that they have become familiar, but we think the enormous audiences of the past two weeks, added to the great success which attended the presentation of "Jane Eyre," warrants their continuance. When audiences of three thousand persons are gathered to witness "Fanchon," "The Pearl of Savoy" or "Little Barefoot," while hundreds upon hundreds are turned away from the doors, it is pretty good evidence that the public are not tired of witnessing these pieces. It is a significant fact in this connection that each of the two dramas first named, as well as "Jane Eyre," were withdrawn from representation at the very height of their success, and the same result will surely follow with "Little Barefoot

ENCHANTMENT.

The sails we see on the ocean
Are white as white can be;
But never sone is the harbor
As white as the sails at sea.

And the clouds that crown the mountain,
With purple and gold delight;
Turn to cold, gray mist and vapor
Ere ever we reach the height.

The mountains wear crowns of glory
Only when seen from afar;
And the sails lose all their whiteness
Inside of the harbor bar.

State y and fair is the vessel
That comes not near our beach;
Stately and grand the mountain
Whose height we may never reach

Oh, distance, thou dear enchanter,
Still hold in thy magic veil;
The glory of far off mountains,
The gleam of the far off sail.

Hide in thy robes of splendor,
Oh, mountain cold and gray,
Oh, sail, in thy snowy whiteness,
Come not into port, I pray.

—Spurgeon ridicules clerical white neckties.

—The princess of Saxe-Weimar has an overall that cost $10,000. That overskirts our pile.

—Secretary Bristow's charming daughte belles of Miss Bristow, was one of Marshal MacMahon's ball.

—Fanny Fern is credited with having married her daughter never to let James Parton pass out of the family.

—Senator Christiancy has recently abandoned the practice of placing bottles of hot water at his feet.

—Senator Jones has a baby. It is one of those fo unate infants to which we apply the phrase, "Born with a silver mine in his mouth.

—It ta es 30 men a month to make a camel's air shawl. But lovely woman never thinks of that as she throws it over her shoulders and asks her husband if it looks well behind.

—A New York newsboy, shouting an "Ex Accident and terrible loss of life!" as accosted by a rival with "how many lives?" "Two." "Ho, you greeny; don't yer know that yer can't holler on two?"

—Senator Jones is no longer the silver quest; but he sits tossing a white ired baby on his knee, and sings:

Tuttolari, tutfclee,
Tuttolari, twang.

The handkerchief that Washington us during a severe attack of cold in the head at Valley Forge, will be hung up by George W. Childs, A. M., at the centennial exhibition.

—A jewel, which was formerly in the possession of the Diamond Duke, Charles of Brunswick, has been sold to the emperor of Brazil for 85,000f. This gem is a ruby of rare value.

—The curtain falls, and the last scene is o'er;
The favorite actress treads the stage no more;
Though many parts she played, yet to the end,
Her best were those of sister, lady, friend.

—If any one wishes to fish in the Connecticut river he must apply before March 15th to the fish commissioner for blanks on which he must record each day's catch, and return them to the commissioner at the end of the season.

—"The jim jams," says the Chicago Times, "is by no means a modern affliction." That's right, get all the comfort you can. Say its hereditary. Throw it back to the forefathers. — St. Louis Times.

—The bogus Bessie Turner keeps gabbling away and getting rich. Meanwhile the genuine Bessie sleeps in a trunk in Jersey City and locks it on the inside so as that she can be certain of her nocturnal whereabouts.

—The agent of the Pacific mail steamship company recently received a note from a citizen of New Jersey which read thus: "My wife and I are anxious to have a birth on your steamer of the —th. Yours, etc." To which he replied: "Come along, and we will do the best we can for you."

—There is to be no shortening put into coat tails this spring, and pants will be baggier than ever to accomodate those gentlemen whose legs are built on the stil; plan. Dog-eared collars, cut so as to show the binding of the undershirt, will be popular.

Summary of State News.

AUGUSTA.

—Rev. Henry Watts, a worthy colored man, pastor of Springfield church, a Baptist church—the oldest (colored) in Augusta — states that the Methodist Bishop Haven did not lecture in his church on Wednesday night, as stated.

—Happening to call yesterday at the office of Francis Cogin, esq., the superintendent of the Augusta factory, we had the pleasure of an introduction to Mr. Burke and Mr. Richardson, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mr. Burke is one of the best known cotton manufacturers in the United States, and Mr. Richardson is the superintendent of the Lowell machine shop. These gentlemen are visiting this section in the interest of the corporations they represent, who are to furnish the machinery for the Atlanta cotton mills. While we were conversing with these gentlemen, a stranger entered the office and asked permission to view the mills. Inquiry developed the fact that the stranger was a Mr. Dunforth, of Lowell, a well known cotton manufacturer.—Constitutionalist.

CRAWFORD.

—Fire off a gun at random in Crawford and you are sure to kill a guano agent.

—One day last week, Mr. Young, of Antioch, started his four little children for home in a spring wagon, drawn by what he considered a gentle horse, and driven by a negro boy. On reaching the crossing just this side of the village, the wood train came dashing by at lightning speed. At the sight of the train so near, the horse took fright, and commenced to run. The driver held on manfully, until all but the last car had passed, when by a sudden leap, the animal made a dash, and broke partly loose from the vehicle, throwing out the children and slightly hurting one of the little girls. Dashing towards the train, he struck the rear car with his head, knocking his brains out and badly lacerating his breast. —Echo.

COLUMBUS.

—The battalion parade last afternoon, evinced a rather humorous spectacle. As the column marched up Broad street to "Mott's Green" yesterday, two small goats concluded to join the procession. Each following in the track of Lieut. Brooks, who commanded the battalion. Lieut. C. B. Grimes in charge of the first company, the Columbus Guards. Goats maintain military innocence, precision and style. The officers occasionally, when there were no spectators would give them a kick and sword slash, but the animals would surely perfect a wheel and again follow the leader. Arrived on the green the companies were given a short rest when the boy's charged bayonets and the goats fled.—Enquirer.

—The many friends of Col. Ragland will be glad to hear that a successful operation has been made upon his eye, and that there are strong hopes of his gaining his eyesight.

—A lady (?) calling herself Mrs. King is in the city getting white emigrant women and girls to go with her to Pensacola. She bargained with a half dozen from Dog alley to go with her, and they were to have left Wednesday night, but somebody made way to her trunk containing $800. She recovered it yesteday, and they were to have left last night.—Times.

CAMILLA.

A negro man who lives near the line of this county in Decatur, killed fourteen hogs this winter, averaging him 150 pounds each net. 2,100 pounds of pork—all his own of his own raising.

—We are sorry to note the departure from our city this week of Dr. W. F. Jenkins, who goes to Atlanta to practice his profession. He is a fine physician and a genial gentleman, and we would commend him to the favorable consideration of the Atlantese. The doctor leaves many warm friends in this county.—Enterprise.

ELBERTON.

—A party over twenty miles above Elberton is making contracts for delivering lumber here at $1 25 per hundred. —Gazette.

GRIFFIN.

—Big John Brooks has caught three more wild turkeys in his pen, one of which weighed twenty-six pounds after it was cleaned.

—Ex-Governor Bullock has been appointed receiver of the Georgia railroad.

—Mr. J. R. Brice was elected councilman for the first ward, on Monday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Martin Graham Esq. There was no opposition.—Eagle

GREENSBORO.

—The fine load of bermuda hay which came in on Wednesday last from Capt. Willis' farm, was really fragrant and pleasant to behold; far more so than the cotton, bags which followed in its train. —Journal.

HARTWELL.

—Ten miles from Hartwell, on Elberton and Toccoa railroad, a new town has started up. A hotel, private residences, stores, etc., are going up rapidly. They have a splendid steam saw mill in operation every day except Sunday. Hon W F Bowers is the prime mover of the enterprise, who, by the by, has more energy than anybody, and is one of our best and most useful citizens. He does not let any one settle in the new town who gets drunk or wants to sell liquor. A man who wants to lead a quiet, pleasant life can find no better location than Bowersville.—Gazette.

HAWKINSVILLE.

—An Irwin county man was in Hawkinsville on Tuesday offering for sale bacon and lard of his own raising.

—Mr. J. E. Porter, the sheriff of Wilcox county, has resigned his office, and a temporary successor has probably been appointed.

—A few farmers have already finished planting corn, and others are busily engaged. We remember that most all of that planted in February last year made large, heavy corn, and stood the drought better. Bedding out the land and planting in the water furrow, with cotton seed or stable manue at the bottom, appears to be the favorite mode of planting.

—The receipts of guano at the depot in Hawkinsville from the first of January to Monday last were three hundred and eighty tons, which, at an average of forty-five dollars per ton and five dollars added for freight, would make the cost nineteen thousand dollars. The receipts have been much larger this season than for the same time last year, but this is probably owing to the present excellent condition of the roads, and the desire of farmers to do their hauling before bad weather interferes with travel. There is no doubt, however, that the people are using guano in larger quantities this year than for several past seasons. One party from Dooly county paid six hundred dollars cash for his fertilizers, but the majority are contracting to pay in cotton, for which they are allowed from twelve to fourteen cents per pound by manufacturers and agents.—Dispatch.

IRWINTON.

—Mr. Benjamin Stevens, who lives near Jeffersonville, Twiggs county, while out hunting accidentally shot and killed himself, on last Friday morning. He was, at the time of the accident, standing in a field in which his brother was a work, leaning upon his rifle, which, from some unknown cause, went off, sending a bullet through his body and head. The ball entered one of his side, and passing completely through his body came out at his shoulder. His head being turned one side, the ball entered it after coming out of his shoulder and passed through his brain.—Southerner.

LOUISVILLE.

—Miss Vienna Ham, who has for the last three or four years been subject to epileptic fits, was attacked with a paroxism and fell into the fire and fairly roasted to death, at least she was so badly burned that she did not live but a little over a day.

—There was a gentleman in town the other day who was 55 years old, who told us he never served on a jury, never sued anyone and had never been sued, never served as a witness and had never in his life employed a lawyer but in one single instance, and that instance was to draw up a paper to fully secure him in the loan of some money. He lives in in this county, but is a telegraph superintendent for the most part, which accounts for his having not been on the jury.—News and Farmer.

MACON.

—The Lady Washington tea party Tuesday night realized the net sum of $300.

—The public library realized from Gen. Toombs' lecture, night before last, the net amount of $132, which was far above public expectation. The general very generously declined any compensation whatever, and absolutely refused to permit the board to pay his hotel bill and railroad fare.—Telegraph.

MADISON.

—There are seven families in town, living in a space of two hundred yards, which have a crop of twenty boys under fifteen.

—One of our merchants lately received 7,000 "peewees" in one day, and "sweeps" are having a run.

—Our farmers are buying guano in large quantities this year. The acids for compositing are most popular.

—A young man of this place has been trying to manufacture poetry in behalf of his fair one, but finds it difficult to find a word to rhyme with Lilly; the only word presenting itself to his fertile brain was silly, which he says however suggestive it may be will never do for one sentimentally inclined.—Home Journal.

PERRY.

—A party of hunters killed 683 birds. One man killed 58. It is said that the clerk of the superior court used up one pound of powder, three pounds of shot and a box of caps during the day. He claims that he killed one jay bird, but was unable to produce it.—Home Journal.

QUITMAN.

—There is a young lady in town old enough to vote, who says she has never been courted.

—We are having real spring weather now; fruit trees are all in bloom, vegetables growing with renewed vigor, and our gardens look as green as if it were May.

—The oat crop is indeed very flattering in this county. There has been more oats planted this year than ever before, and some are predicting that they can be bought here for fifty cents per bushel next summer.—Reporter.

CUPID'S CENTENNIAL.

—James M. Lamb to Miss Anna Perry, of Cochran.

—Dr. W S Maltby to Miss Hattie W Norman, of Wilkes county.

—D V Evans to Miss Susan A Kelly, of Wilkes county.

—A N Boatwright to Miss F S Glaze, of Wilkes county.

—I T Irwin to Miss Lizzie Willis, of Wilkes county.

—L C Cunning to Miss L C Shiflet, of Hart county.

—J Patterson, jr., to Miss Sallie Stubbs, of Lumpkin.

—R J Wood to Mrs. Martha A Byron, of Carrollton.

—Jo l n Trammell to Miss Ella Welch, of Columbus.

—Walter Seago to Miss Fannie Oates, of Burke county.

—William Tiller to Miss Eliza Hopper, of Oglethorpe county.

—J W Green to Miss Minerva Floyd, of Chattooga county.

—E M Pollard to Miss M J Dyche, of Chattooga county.

—Mark H Walters to Miss Mary L Mitchell, of Floyd county.

—E W Wood to Miss E F Greason, of Gwinnett county.

—J A Smith to Mrs Hannah E Gallimore, of Pulaski county.

—J G Sanders to Miss Mary E Lamb, of Pulaski county.

—W H Fowler to Miss Mary A Pope, of Twiggs county.

—H H Lamb to Miss Sarah J Middleton, of Pulaski county.

DAVID McBRIDE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,
Manufacturer of the best
Buggies, Carriages and Ex-
Wagons.

The Early Stages of Disease

Those conditions of the body in which its functions are not performed with wonted activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact early stages of disease. They are, moreover, almost invariably the result of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that Hostetter's Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evil. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and evacuation, two important offices, whose vigorous performance is insured by the Bitters which also rectify kidneys, and fortify the system against malaria. feb26-dead1w&wlt

Miscellaneous

RHEUMATISM.

DR RUSSELL'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia without fail. It also corrects Indigestion, cures Dyspepsia, Purifies the Blood and renovates the entire system. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle 13 Broad Street, jan25—d6m 1stp Atlanta, Ga.

Sale of Impounded Cattle.

THE Cows now in City Pound, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Pound in rear of the Station House, on Tuesday, the 29th, day of February, 1876, between 10 o'clock a. m, and 2. o'clock p. m, unless sooner redeemed by the owners.

J. A. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.

Atlanta, February 23, 1876—d1w

CARRIAGES.
HOME INDUSTRY.

GO TO SMITH, 48 Broad street, for any kind of vehicle. Smith guarantees his work. None but first class mechanics employed. No shoddy work. feb20—d3m

WESTMINSTER HOTEL
ON THE EUROEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving Place and 16th Street,
N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.

This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.

C. B. FERRIN, Prop
oct10— sep17—d1y

None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—d1y No. Broad St. Atlanta

PASSENGERS
Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets

VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the

Springs of Virginia,
W. D. CHIPLEY,
General Southern Egent,
G. J. FORBACRE, Atlanta, Ga
General Manager,
Alexandria, Va. fapr1-dtf

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
Contractors and Builders,
And Proprietors of
THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

Sales Room and Office,
— IN THE —
MARKHAM HOUSE,
LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
feb26—dtf

1837 THE 1876.

Southern Christian Advocate.

Rev. F. M. KENNEDY, D. D., Editor.
Rev. J. W. BURKE, Assistant Editor.
Rev. A. G. HAYGOOD, Editorial Cor'd'nt.

THIRTY-NINTH VOLUME

THIS RELIGIOUS FAMILY WEEKLY, established in 1837, having for the scope of its circulation Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and East Alabama, maintains the position long held by it as the equal of any family newspaper in the country. Subscription, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, invariably in advance. Postage paid by the publishers. Ministers furnished at half price.

To Advertisers.

As an advertising medium the Advocate has no superior in the States above named—indeed it can hardly be equalled in this respect—and the attention of merchants, manufacturers, and other "MEN WHO ADVERTISE," is confidently called to its superior merits. It will pay them to try. Rates of advertising reasonable and indiscriminating. Address

J. W. BURKE & CO.,
feb26—dtf Macon, Ga.

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

ON SATURDAY, 26th instant, 10½ o'clock, we will sell in front of store, 33 Marietta street, a desirable lot of new and second-hand

Furniture, Piano, LOT GROCERIES, &c.
feb25—d2t

Dancing School,
CONCORDIA HALL.

PROF. NICHOLS will commence a class in Dancing, for new beginners and others, on Thursday, March 2d, 1876, at 4 o'clock p. m., for ladies and children; at 8 o'clock p. m., for gentlemen.
feb23—dtd

Masonic House.

MRS. WM. F. CLARK has secured the elegant and convenient boarding house known as the "Grant House," in the Masonic Hall building, corner Broad and Marietta streets, and will continue it under the name of the "MASONIC HOUSE." Terms reasonable.

A few rooms can be offered to parties desiring to provide their own furniture.
feb26—d2t

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

AUCTION SALE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERS, SHRUBBERIES, &c.

ON Saturday, 26th inst., 10½ o'clock, we will sell in front of our store, Marietta street, a large assortment of Plants, including fine specimens of Cerasus or Carolina Cherry, Arbor Vitæ of several varieties, White Pines, Norway Spruces, Scotch Pines, Red Cedars, Austrian Pines, Euonymus, Deodars, Swedish Junipers, Double White and Red Hibiscus, English Laurels, etc., etc.

Assortment of Fine Roses.
feb23—dtf

The Turner House,
DECATUR.....GEORGIA.

It can no longer be said that Decatur has no Hotel. The Turner House, ...

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 26.—Cotton quiet; sales 106 bales; uplands 12¾; Orleans 12 15-16.

Futures opened easier. April 12¾@12 12-16; May 13 3-32@13; June 13 11-32@13 13-32; July 13 19-32@13 21-32; August 13¾@13 25-32.

Money 3. Gold 113¾. Exchange—long $4 86; short $4 90. Stocks active and unsettled. Governments active and steady. State bonds dull; better for South Carolina; rest steady.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork heavy at $22 25@22 50. Lard heavy; steam 13 20. Turpentine quiet at 36¼. Rosin quiet at $1 60@$1 65 for strained. Freights steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 6 3-16; middling Orleans 6¼; sales 6,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 6,800; American 1,900; cotton to arrive opened firmer, but is now weaker; sellers at last night's prices; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped January per sail 6 3-16; do. March or April delivery 6 1-32; do. May or June delivery 6¾; do. June or July delivery 6 5-16; also sales of the same at 6 9-32; sales of middling uplands regular contract June or July delivery 6¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 26—1:30 P. M.—Cotton sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped March or April per sail 6 7-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Cotton to arrive quiet; sales to-day include 4,100 bae 1 American.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Curren

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE
Atlanta, Ga., February 26, 1876.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....112 Selling.....114
SILVER—
Buying.....104 Selling.....108
EXCHANGE—
Buying at...par Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS—
Georgia 6s.....90a92 Atlanta City 8s..85a87
Georgia 7s...100a102 Atlanta 10s...103a105
Ga. 7s gold...100a102 Aug'sta City 7s..82a84
Ga. 8s.....103a105 Georgia R. R...95a98
Atlanta Water..79a82 A. & W.P.R.R.98a100
Atlanta City 7s.75a78 Savannah City..82a84
STOCKS—
Ga: R. R...76a78 A. & W. P. R. R 73.76
C. R. R....46a48

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—whole hog.....9½
BEEF CATTLE.....2@6
EGGS.....11@12
BUTTER—
Country.....15@20
Tennessee.....22@25
POULTRY—
Grown chickens.....25@27½
Spring chickens.....2 @2½
Geese.....40@50
Ducks.....30
Turkeys.....75@$1 00
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—
Turkeys.....12@14
Chickens.....10@12
Geese.....10
Ducks.....12½
Squirrels.....10
Rabbits.....8
Possum.....11
FEATHERS.....50@60
BEESWAX.....28@27
RAGS.....2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled.....7½a8
Peaches halves.....8a8½
Peaches peeled.....10a12½
Apples peeled.....5½a6½
Apples unpeeled.....no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
Prime white.....68@70
MEAL.....68@70
GRITS.....$5 50
WHEAT.....$1 25a$ 1 45
WHEAT BRAN.....$1 10
BARLEY.....none
RYE.....$1 25
OATS.....60a70
HAY—
Timothy.....$1 10a1 25
Clover.....$1 00
Tennessee.....$1 00
POTATOES.....$3 00@3 75
PEAS—
Stock.....$1 00a$1 10
Sweet.....75a90
CABBAGE.....market overstocked
ONIONS.....$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—
Barrels.....31a32
Tierces.....29a30
Hhds.....28a29
SYRUPS.....50a65
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits.....$1 75 @2
No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits...$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits $1 15
COFFEE—
Rio.....21a23½
Java.....37½
SUGAR—
A.....11
White extra C.....10¾
Yellow C.....10½
Yellows.....8½a9½
New Orleans.....10¾a10¾
FLOUR—
Fancy.....$8 00a8 50
Extra family.....$7 25a7 50
Family.....$6 50a6 75
Extra.....$6 00
Superfine.....$5 50
BACON—
Clear sides.....ominal
Clear rib sides.....none
Shoulders.....10½
BULK MEATS—
Clear sides.....13
Clear rib sides.....12¾
Long clear sides.....12½
Shoulders.....9
HAMS—
Sugar-cured hams.....15½
Bulk hams.....12¾
LARD—
Tierces.....14½a15¾
Kegs and cans.....15a16
Buckets.....15
HOMINY.....$3 50
CHEESE.....15
VINEGAR.....25a40
SOAP—
Poor man's.....$3 25a$3 50
Diamond.....$3 25a$3 50
English crown.....$3 25a$3 50
SUNDRIES—
Bologna.....12½a15
Dried Beef.....16a17½
Buckwheat Flour.....$8 00a$10 00
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls...12½

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—
Proof, 100 per cent.....$1 45a1 90
80 per ct.....$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.
NAILS—
12d, 10d.....$3 40
LEATHER—
Sole, hemlock, good damaged ..26½a28
Good.....30a33
White oak.....40a50
Black upper.....40a55
SALT—
Liverpool.....$1 50
POWDER—
Rifle.....$6 00
Blasting.....$4 00
SHOT—
Buck.....$2 75
Drop.....$2 50
BAGGING—
Domestic.....14
Borneo.....14
Gunny.....none
IRON TIES—
.....5½
P'cd.....4¾

Dry Goods.

TICKING.....8a24
STRIPES.....9a15
OSNABURGS.....10¾a12
CAMBRICS.....6¼a7¾
PRINTS.....6¼a7¾
BROWN SHEETINGS.....8½a9
SHIRTINGS.....6¾a8¾
Bleached sheetings and shirtings...5a15½
DOMESTICS—
4-4.....8a8½
7 8.....7a7½
3-4.....5½a6
YARNS.....$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—Georgia raised...$3 50a$4 per bbl
Northern.....$5 50a$6 00
PEARS.....$5 00a$6 00
ORANGES—
Messina, each.....2½a3
Florida.....3½a4
LEMONS—
Palermo.....$6a$8 per box
RAISINS—
Layers, whole, per box.....$3 00a$3 50
Layer, half " .....$1 75a$3 00
CURRANTS—
In barrels.....10
CITRON—
Leghorn per lb.....35
FIGS—
Selected Eleme, drums per lb.....17½
DATES—In frails.....8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb.....14a15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—
Languedoc.....25
Tarragona.....25
Pecan Nuts.....20
Brazil.....13½a15
English Walnuts.....15a20
Filberts.....13½a15
PEA NUTS—
Tennessee choice, per bushel..$1 95a2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb.....9a10
TEAS—In five pound caddies—
Oolong.....$1 00a1 25
Imperial.....$1 00a1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box $3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb. 45a50
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb...50a55
Medium, 11-in old.....60a65
Good 11-in old.....65a75
Fine 11-in old.....75a85
Bright navy.....55a65
.....80a85

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Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns made. Send 10 cts. for Catalogue.
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"YET FORTY DAYS, AND NINETEEN SHALL BE OVERTHROWN."

Future events prophesied by rules in Benner's Prophetic Book. Fortunes foretold in the ups and downs of prices for the next twenty years; the future judged by the past. What years to make money on pig iron, hogs, corn, provisions, cotton, and when we will have the next panic, what year hard times will end and business revive again. Every farmer, manufacturer, legitimate trader and speculator should have this book to know the future, so as to avoid loss and be successful. Sent to any name, post-paid, for $1. Address SAMUEL BENNER, Bainbridge, Ross county, O.

FOR 1876.

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A Household Weekly Magazine,

DEVOTED TO
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The undersigned have procured, exclusively to the subscribers of APPLETONS' JOURNAL, a splendid steel engraving of

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This steel engraving is in fine and stipple. It is not a fancy picture, but an actual representation of Charles Dickens' study at Gadshill, while the portrait of the distinguished author is strikingly faithful.

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The ordinary price of a steel engraving of this character in the print-shops would not be less than five, and perhaps six dollars. It is offered exclusively to subscribers, in addition to the JOURNAL for one year, for $5 00—that is, for $1 00 additional, each yearly advance subscriber to the JOURNAL for 1876 may receive a superb engraving worth fully five times the amount.

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10 DISTINCT CHOICE KINDS, MAILED FOR PLANTATION, 10 SILVER TONED HARMONICAS, 10 WINDOW PLANTS, do. 61; 10 ASSORTED BULBS, do. 61; 10 ASSORTED FLOWER SEEDS, do. 61; 12 ASSORTED FLOWER SEEDS, do. 61; 12 VERBENAS, do. 75 cents. 3 Photos Queen Victoria, Grant and Wife, 25 cents. Address Thomas Chromos sent with each order. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

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Office of W. H. BEACH,
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FOR THE
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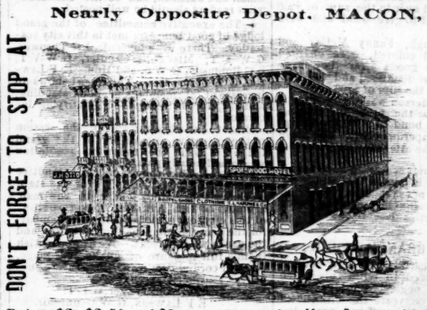

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G. P. & T. Agt, Louisville, Ky.
jan2—dly

feb20—d1w&w2t

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